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SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

VOL. LXXVI—NO. 27 WHOLE NO. 2946
Ent. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1939

ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS \$4.00
ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS .. 6.00
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The Defense Program

AIR TRAINING PROGRAM

A LITTLE understood phase of the mechanics of the President's National Defense Program, as worked out by the War Department, is that pertaining to the training of the personnel, commissioned and enlisted, who will pilot and care for the expanded Air Force which Congress is providing for the protection of the United States.

From the standpoint of immediate military needs the most important channel of training provided in the new bill is that which will utilize existing commercial flying schools to give Flying Cadets the first three months primary flight training now normally given at Randolph Field. In this activity the students will be military personnel obligated to continue their training through the basic and advanced stages at the Air Corps Training Center.

The Civilian Pilot Training program, on the other hand, is under the Civil Aeronautics Authority, has no direct connection with the military, and is carried on in schools and colleges where aeronautics is taught and where flying fields are available for actual training in the air. The tuition for these courses (except for a laboratory fee of about \$25) will be paid by the government but the students will have no military status and all instructors will be civilians.

Under the Air Corps expansion program the current bill authorizes increases in personnel to a total of 3,203 regular officers and 3,000 reserve officers on active duty. As a matter of practice the Department proposes to reach a total of 4,663 regular and reserve officers on active duty with the Air Corps in two years. The Regular officer strength of the corps, now actually 1,638, will be increased to 3,203 over a ten year period so as not to create a hump in the promotion list. This will mean that a large number of reserve officers will be placed on active duty at the beginning of the program so that the total of 4,663 can be attained and then will be reduced in proportion to the number of regulars commissioned each year. In addition, the Regular enlisted personnel of the Corps will be increased from its present authorized strength of 21,500 to 45,000.

To secure and train this needed personnel rapidly enough and in sufficient numbers to be ready for the increase in aircraft when the factories turn them over to the Army constitutes virtually a war problem on a small scale. Furthermore, whereas in an emergency existing facilities would be vastly increased to care for the war load, in the present instance it is hoped to handle the new problem within existing facilities so that their operation may return to normal after the program is completed.

The plan to put into operation contemplates doubling or perhaps even trebling the output of the Air Corps Training Center without increasing its facilities. Under present conditions there are three phases to the Center's curriculum; four months primary flight training at Randolph Field; four months basic training

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Two of the structures for the Illinois National Guard built under the "Illinois Plan" of utilizing PWA-WPA funds secured by employing State Armory rental funds for amortization of the loans. Upper: Rock Island Army Airfield, one of the largest in the state outside of Chicago, housing Hq. Ry., and Combat Train, 2nd Bn., and Bn. C, 123rd FA, and the 31st Div., of the Illinois Naval Militia. Patriotic citizens furnished \$12,523 toward its cost. Lower: New hangar for the 108th Observation Squadron under construction at the Chicago airport. Inset: Maj. Gen. Roy D. Keehn, Commanding General of the 33rd Division and State Adjutant General. This armory plan has been widely used in other states.

House Demands Payment of Reenlistment Allowance; Senate Calls for Conference

The restriction against the payment of reenlistment allowances in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard came before the House this week on its merits and the House voted 156 to 21 to strike out the provision so that the payments may be resumed July 1, 1939.

In the Senate, however, where Senator Byrnes, of South Carolina, leads the fight to deny the men these payments, there was no discussion on the merits of the proposition, only a parliamentary move by Senator Glass, in charge of the Independent offices appropriations bill which carries the restrictive rider, to insist on the denial of payment to the enlisted men and return the bill to conference. Consequently, the Vice President appointed as conferees, Senators Glass, Byrnes, Russell, Adams, and Townsend.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of

Virginia, who led the administration's unsuccessful fight in the House against the payments, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL yesterday that the future of the allowance is "in the laps of the Gods." While refusing to make a direct statement, he indicated that he did not intend to take the House's action as final but might continue to attempt to slip the restrictive rider on subsequent appropriation bills. Asked whether, if the ban be dropped from the present bill, he would continue his fight against the enlisted men's payments, he would only say, "that depends on future developments." The Congressman attributed the House's positive action in voting down the ban to the existence of a "lot of sore points" in connection with the TVA bill which had preceded the matter on the floor.

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Army Air Set-Up Gets New Group of Policies

A number of significant steps were taken this week concerning the Air Corps, which is about to undergo the greatest peace time expansion ever made in an Arm or Service. The developments include:

1. Placing the General Headquarters Air Force under the Chief of the Air Corps.

2. Re-classification of all Air Corps flying officers, including the establishment of a new rating of "Command Pilot" for older, experienced officers who will command large planes or groups of planes but who will not necessarily serve at the controls.

3. Setting up of a new set of standards of physical examination for flying (AR 40-110) including three classes: one—for applicants, students, senior pilots, pilots, and combat observers; two—for senior pilots, pilots and combat observers who can not qualify under class one but who for special reasons may retain their ratings by coming in under class two; and three—for combat and technical observers.

4. Increasing the output of students at the Air Corps Tactical School from 70 a year to 400 for the next year by reducing the course from one year to three months and increasing the size of the classes from an average of 70 officers to 100.

GHQ Air Force

Since its inception four years ago, the Commanding General of the General Headquarters Air Force has drafted his own training schedule and plans and cleared them directly through the War Department without going through the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps. The same procedure has held in the handling of personnel for the GHQ Air Force.

A number of reasons have been advanced, however, for abolishing this procedure and processing all these activities through the Chief of the Air Corps, who is now interceded between the GHQ Air Force and the Chief of Staff. One reason offered is that with the increase in the Air Corps and the consequent huge problem of training new officers, the handling of personnel to administer all the new activities will be difficult enough for one head without having two directing heads handling air corps personnel. In the case of training schedules and programs. It is held that the office of the Chief of the Air Corps, because it handles research and procurement and consequently knows what is in sight in the way of new technical developments is better prepared to plan training with a view to future material.

The text of the Department announcement issued March 1 follows:

The Secretary of War, the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, announced today that instructions have been issued which will consolidate all Air Corps training and personnel activities under the Chief of Air Corps until further orders. This step, taken in response to recommendations of high Air Corps officials, is made necessary by the difficult training and personnel problems of the immediate future presented by the prospective augmentation of the Air Corps. All elements, including the GHQ Air Force, will be placed under the Chief of Air Corps and the effect of the

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House Passes Army Supply Bill

The House of Representatives yesterday passed and sent to the Senate the Military Appropriations bill in virtually the exact form as reported out by its committee.

The House Appropriations committee, a subcommittee of which has been considering the 1940 Army Appropriations since Jan. 24, completed its bill and submitted it to the House March 1, accompanied by an explanatory report, excerpts from which follow:

The regular Budget for 1940 proposes appropriations for the Military Establishment totaling \$470,305,868.

An estimate has been presented (H. Doc. 335) supplementing both the current appropriation and the appropriation proposed in the regular Budget for the procurement of airplanes by the amount of \$50,000,000.

Making the total of the estimates considered in connection with the accompanying bill \$520,305,868.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$499,857,936.

Of the lesser amount proposed by the committee (\$20,447,932), the substitution of contractual authority for an immediate appropriation accounts for \$19,505,988, leaving \$941,944 as the actual reduction (net) effected by the committee.

Reductions Effected by Committee

There follows an itemization of every money change effected by the committee in the budget estimates in the order in which the appropriations involved appear in the accompanying bill:

| | Increase | Decrease |
|--|----------|------------|
| Salaries, War Department: | | |
| Additional amount for administrative promotions for employees receiving \$1,800 or less per annum | \$31,035 | |
| Two additional positions for cataloging medical publications | 3,000 | |
| Pay of the Army: | | |
| Disallow 31 additional medical officers in a flight pay status | | \$44,640 |
| Commissioning 63 Thomason Act officers, the latest apparent number who will be eligible, instead of 65 | | 3,890 |
| Finance Service: Additional amount for administrative promotions | 10,718 | |
| Subsistence of the Army: | | |
| Allow on basis of a 44-cent ration cost, instead of 45 cents | | 572,750 |
| Disallow increase in working capital | | 500,000 |
| Incidental expenses: Additional amount for administrative promotions | 10,746 | |
| Military posts: Defer for further study provision for depot shops and warehouses at Albrook Field, C. Z. | | 1,500,000 |
| Barracks and quarters: Additional amount for repairs and improvements | 200,000 | |
| Air Corps: Substitute contractual authority for direct appropriation | | 19,505,988 |
| Ordnance service and supplies: Provide for modernization of 4 75 mm. guns, instead of 44 | | 332,480 |
| Chemical Warfare Service: Restore reduction proposed in Budget in research project | 15,000 | |
| Provide for certain airplane equipment | 26,000 | |
| National Guard: Detailed hereinafter under National Guard | | 1,028,200 |
| Organized Reserves: Provide for attendance of | | |

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Text of testimony revealing the intricacies of the sale of fighting airplanes to the French; Text of testimony on reenlistment allowances; Regulations governing computation of the Army ration changed; Scrap iron and steel and National Defense; Foreign Military News-Digest; Field Artillery units to be reactivated?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| 300 officers at command and service schools, instead of 214 | 94,600 | |
| Provide for 1 year's training of 650 officers, instead of 500 | 282,757 | |
| Citizens' military training camps: Provide for training not less than 35,000 enrollees | 300,700 | |
| Total | 2,011,816 | 22,459,748 |
| | | 2,011,816 |
| Net decrease | | 20,447,932 |
| Less contractual authority | | 19,505,988 |
| Actual net decrease | | 941,944 |

Pay of the Army

The Budget estimate under this head amounts to \$170,256,915, which exceeds the current appropriation by \$3,213,078. The amount of the appropriation is dictated by personnel considerations, some controllable and others virtually automatic. This is manifest from the table below:

| | Fiscal year 1939 | Fiscal year 1940 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Commissioned officers | 12,575 | 13,031 |
| Specialists, Regular Army | 38,334 | 41,826 |
| Retired officers | 3,687 | 3,745 |
| Retired warrant officers | 602 | 608 |
| Retired nurses | 203 | 237 |
| Retired enlisted men, Regular Army | 10,394 | 10,521 |
| Retired Philippine Scouts | 650 | 716 |
| Nurses | 675 | 700 |
| Flying cadets | 549 | 603 |
| Air Corps officers on flying status | 1,098 | 1,830 |
| Enlisted men on flying status | 1,620 | 1,907 |
| Air mechanics | 2,232 | 2,667 |

Among other changes, the foregoing tabulation indicates an increase of 456 commissioned officers, an increase of 3,492 in the number of enlisted men having specialists' ratings, an increase of commissioned and enlisted personnel in a retired status, and a larger number of flying cadets and officers and enlisted men in a flying pay status. It also points to other personnel adjustments which contribute in some degree to the Budget increase.

Army Transportation

The Budget proposes a total of \$15,509,875 on account of transportation and transportation equipment. This is an increase of \$2,587,285, of which \$2,000,000 is for new motor equipment; \$557,701 is because of increased quantities of supplies and equipment to be transported; and \$180,000 is for the preparation of plans for a new Army transport. The committee has not disturbed the estimate.

Horses, Draft and Pack Animals

The Budget carries \$307,150 under this head—\$225,400 for the purchase of 1,158 horses and 130 mules, and \$81,750 for the conduct of breeding operations. The estimate for purchase contemplates an average of \$175 per animal. Upon the basis of prices paid during the last completed fiscal year the animals to be purchased during 1940 should not cost in excess of \$215,120. The committee, therefore, has applied the excess of \$10,280 to horse-breeding operations, which should permit of the purchase of 64 or more stallions, instead of 51.

Construction at Military Posts

The Budget includes \$8,594,878 for new construction, including \$1,838,500 for the satisfaction of obligations incurred under contractual authority carried in the current Military Appropriation Act. The new availability of \$6,756,378 is allocated as follows: Under act of Aug. 12, 1935 (Wilcox Act): Hickam Field, T. H. \$3,086,978; Albrook Field, C. Z. 2,014,400; Radio aids to air navigation 322,500. Under act of Aug. 26, 1937: Fort Clayton, C. Z. 689,500; Fort Davis, C. Z. 553,000; Fort Kobbe, C. Z. 90,000. The committee has made one change in the foregoing list. It has excluded from the amount for Albrook Field the \$1,500,000 project for depot shops and warehouses. Facilities of this character already exist at France Field, on the Atlantic side of the Canal. Before recommending the appropriation, the committee desires to have more information as to just what is contemplated.

Air Corps

The original Budget includes \$67,800,440 directly under the Air Corps head. Subsequently, there has been presented an estimate of \$50,000,000 all for the procurement of airplanes, and to be made immediately available. This supplemental amount divides \$46,442,829 under the Air Corps, \$1,490,071 under the Signal Corps, and \$2,067,100 under the Ordnance Department. The committee considered the supplemental estimate in connection with this bill and is recommending the entire amount of the original Budget estimate, and, of the supplemental estimate, all but \$19,595,988, in place of which it is recommending contractual authority. The bill, therefore, carries a total of direct appropriations under the Air Corps, all having Budget support, of \$94,737,281, and under appropriate heads the additional amounts indicated for the Signal Corps and Ordnance.

The committee is not so sanguine as the

Air Corps that all of the \$50,000,000 will be needed for actual expenditure prior to the close of the fiscal year 1940. It has no thought of delaying procurement, but considering the procurement situation as it existed on December 31 last, it is difficult to believe that deliveries will not extend into the fiscal year 1941.

On December 31, last, there were 558 airplanes on order, some under funds or contractual authority which became available as far back as July 1, 1936. On the same date orders had not been placed for 348 airplanes for which the Congress heretofore had made provision. Add to these 219 in the regular Budget for 1940, and 565 in the supplemental estimate, and the total becomes 1,600 for delivery during the 18-month period December 31, 1938, to June 30, 1940. Past performance suggests that to be an exceedingly ambitious program.

Ordnance Service and Supplies

The estimate under this head, including the supplemental estimate for ordnance equipment for airplanes, calls for a direct appropriation of \$47,173,100, and contractual authority of \$8,000,000. The total is \$55,173,100, in which is included \$12,900,000 to satisfy current year contractual authority. New availability, therefore, is \$42,273,100, which compares with \$52,381,034 the current year.

As previously pointed out herein, abnormally large appropriations were made for the current fiscal year, better to implement the Army. While very substantial improvement will be made this year and under the pending Budget, further marked progress toward eliminating or partly eliminating deficiencies remaining in the most critical items will be made if the Congress approves supplemental estimates later to be presented at this session in consequence of the President's national defense message of Jan. 12, 1939. The principal items provided for in the pending Budget will be found in the statement of the Chief of Staff, namely: Semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, mortars, mechanization, modernized field artillery, mobile anti-aircraft artillery, and ammunition.

The committee has reduced the estimate by \$332,480, all in the item for modernizing field artillery. Including funds currently available the Army will have modernized 160 75 mm. guns. The unit cost has run well above \$8,000. Better range, traverse, and mobility is accomplished by modernization. The Army has around 3,500 of these guns, of which 1,896 have been equipped for high-speed towing, but not otherwise improved. The 75 mm. gun is being supplanted in foreign armies with the 105 mm. weapon, which has greater range and fires a heavier missile. Our Ordnance Department is developing such a gun and undoubtedly

proposition, of \$450,372. The committee has added to the estimate, pursuant to strong representations of the National Guard Association, a total of \$1,028,200.

The Budget increase is the net of numerous adjustments. The bulk of the increase is offset by the reduced amount for the procurement of airplanes. The guard's quota of 171 serviceable combat airplanes was fully provided for in the way of new and modern aircraft in the current appropriation act. When delivery shall have been completed of the 50 airplanes provided for the present fiscal year, the guard will not have in operation any plane delivered prior to July 1, 1937. This Budget merely provides for 19 basic training planes—one for each existing squadron.

The Budget and bill provide for the final increment of 5,000 officers and men to bring the guard's strength to 210,000. The Budget includes \$500,000 for such purpose. The additional men will not be commissioned or enlisted prior to April 1, 1940. The full cost will not be felt until the fiscal year 1941.

The National Guard makes up over 50 percent of the strength of the first objective of the Protective Mobilization Plan. Its implementation for active duty and for training, therefore, is highly essential. A much improved situation in the way of equipment will result from procurements under current funds and under the pending Budget. Furthermore, it is understood that considerable equipment, later to be asked for in supplemental estimates, will be for implementing the personnel embraced by the Protective Mobilization Plan as a whole rather than separate components.

The details of the increase proposed by the committee follow:

- (a) Clerical assistance in the offices of United States property and disbursing officers, \$210,000.
- (b) Construction at National Guard camps and air fields, \$500,000.
- (c) Repairs, National Guard camps, \$200,000.
- (d) Maintenance and repair of motor equipment, \$100,000.
- (e) Attendance on Chemical Warfare Schools, \$18,200.

Organized Reserves

Under this head the Budget proposes an appropriation of \$12,425,200. The current appropriation, including a reappropriation, is \$12,235,783. The whole of the Budget increase and roundly \$480,000 besides, offset by a number of reductions, may be attributed to the larger number of Reserve officers it is planned to have on extended active duty with the Air Corps during the ensuing fiscal year.

There follow tables showing trainees contemplated by the Budget estimate, contrasted with the actual number in 1938 and the estimated number in 1939:

Active-Duty Trainees

| Type of Training | Actual, 1938 | Estimated, 1939 | Estimated, 1940 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 14 days' training | 26,080 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| More than 15 days' training: | | | |
| Special service schools | 177 | 190 | 190 |
| Command and General Staff School | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| War Department General Staff | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| With Air Corps | 749 | 857 | 975 |
| With Regular Army (Thomason bill) | 645 | 650 | 500 |
| National matches | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 27,685 | 31,731 | 31,699 |

Inactive-Duty Trainees

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of Reserve officers receiving inactive-duty training but no active-duty training | 33,573 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Number of Reserve officers receiving inactive-duty training in addition to active duty | 21,145 | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| Enrollment in extension courses | 57,069 | 56,000 | 50,000 |

edly soon will be ready to go into production. If that is to be the field weapon of the future, the committee questions the wisdom of continuing to spend large sums on the old 75's. Instead of providing for the modernization of 41, it has made provision for changing 4, which are intended for assignment to West Point for instructional purposes.

Seacoast Defenses

For the maintenance and improvement of seacoast fortifications the Budget includes—

| | Maintenance | Improvement | Total | Balance required to complete |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| United States: | | | | |
| West coast | \$979,700 | \$1,985,303 | \$2,965,012 | \$85,169,411 |
| Elsewhere | | | | \$27,761,347 |
| Panama | 363,198 | 2,212,290 | 2,575,497 | 8,226,510 |
| Hawaii | 277,250 | 1,432,758 | 1,710,014 | 3,183,250 |
| Total | \$1,620,148 | \$5,630,360 | \$7,250,523 | \$14,342,518 |

The details of this whole subject are confidential. Very substantial improvement has been made since the fiscal year 1936, when the Congress, at the instance of this committee, launched upon a program to better coastal fortifications. As to the amount needed for completing defenses in the United States other than on the west coast, the committee does not believe due weight has been given to the mobile anti-aircraft material for which provision was made the current fiscal year—over \$23,000,000 worth.

National Guard

The Budget proposes a total appropriation of \$43,775,165 on account of this branch of the military service, which is an increase over the total for the current year, including a reap-

The committee is recommending provision for a greater number of active-duty trainees, as follows:

Attendance upon service schools, 300 instead of 244, occasioning an additional expense of \$94,000.

One year's duty with the Regular Army (Thomason Act), 650 instead of 500, occasioning an additional expense of \$282,757.

In other respects the Budget estimate has

not been changed.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Taking into account a reappropriation the present fiscal year, the Budget estimate of \$4,825,842 for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is in agreement with the amount currently available. The estimate is recommended for approval without change. The funds proposed make no allowance for the establishment of new units.

Citizens' Military Training Camps

The pending Budget comes to us with an allocation to this activity of \$1,974,300 which would mean reducing the number of trainees to somewhere around 30,000. The committee has increased the estimate to the present year,



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Achievement Medal to Col. Sarnoff

The first Marconi Memorial Gold Medal of Achievement was awarded by the Veteran Wireless Operators Association to Col. David Sarnoff, Sig-Res., at its fourteenth annual dinner-cruise in New York City, Feb. 11.

Presentation of the medal was termed the association's initial tribute to the former wireless operator who had risen to a position of prominence in the business world.

Colonel Sarnoff, coming to this country in 1900 as a boy of nine, became a wireless telegrapher, serving at the Siasconset Station in 1908. He served aboard the SS Harvard in 1911. He was on duty at the Wanamaker Radio Station in New York City in 1912, and while there handled the messages incident to the sinking of the ill-fated Titanic. Colonel Sarnoff became president of the Radio Corporation of America in 1930.

However, he never lost interest in his early occupation, often uses the Morse key to chat from the RCA building in uptown New York with a friend at 66 Broad Street, and takes the key at dinner-cruises of the association to talk to foreign countries on behalf of the association.

The VWOA for years has presented gold medals for service in saving lives at

sea. Last year it added a medal for presentation to the radio amateur who exhibited the greatest knowledge in engineering subjects related to his work. This year was added the Memorial Medal which was first awarded to Col. David Sarnoff.

Scholarships for Army Daughters

There will be three vacancies this year in the scholarships which the Ogontz School, of Rydal, Pa., offers to daughters of U. S. Military Academy graduates. The award of these scholarships will be made on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

Eligibility is limited to the daughters of any graduates of the Military Academy who are in the Regular Army on either the active or the retired list, or of any deceased graduates who died while in the Regular Army on either the active or the retired list. The course corresponds to the first two years in college. The scholarship is awarded for one year at a time but if reports from the School are satisfactory, it may be renewed for the second and concluding year. There are three scholarships; one covers all necessary expenses except laundry, including board and lodging, and the other two are equivalent to about half the necessary expenses, approximately \$900. Applications should be submitted by May 1st. All inquiries and applications should be addressed to the Adjutant, West Point, N. Y.

Army Medical Treatment

Senate Military Committee yesterday favorably reported the measure introduced by Senator Sheppard authorizing the Secretary of War to provide hospitalization and medical treatment of persons in the military service without respect to their line of duty status.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Capt. Donald S. Burns, 1st Lt. Martin A. Compton, 1st Lt. Paul N. Gillon, 1st Lt. Harvey H. Fischer, 1st Lt. Theodore J. Conway, 2nd Lt. John T. Corley, 2nd Lt. Robert F. Seedlock, 2nd Lt. John H. Van Vleet, jr., 2nd Lt. Gerard J. Forney, 2nd Lt. Gregory L. Higgins and Cadet Roland W. Boughton, jr., were elected to membership and six members increased their insurance to \$6,000. Benefits paid: Capt. Harrison S. Beecher and Col. John J. Miller.

General Craig's Testimony

A restudy of the Army personnel situation is underway to determine our needs under present conditions, General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, told the House Appropriations Committee in testifying on the 1940 supply bill.

Excerpts from his testimony follow:

Officers

(1) By an act approved April 13, 1938, Congress authorized a commissioned strength in the Regular Army of 14,659. The purpose of the act was to authorize additional officers for the Air Corps, and to meet, in part, the needs of other arms and services for additional officers, including particularly those required for proposed augmentation of anti-aircraft organizations, for the proper administration and servicing of the Army, for additional officer instructors of civilian components, especially for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and because of calls made upon the Army for civil duties. This figure is inclusive of the several increases authorized by Congress in prior years.

(2) It is the expectation of the War Department to reach the authorized total by successive annual increments, to include the fiscal year 1946, in order to avoid a hump in the promotion list. The present shortage of officers indicates that the earlier increments, in general, should be larger than later ones. The additional number to be commissioned in any fiscal year will also be subject, of course, to the fiscal limitations then obtaining. Provision has been made in the 1939 Appropriation Act for an increment of 387 officers—that is, 200 second Lieutenants for the Air Corps, 50 commissioned under the provisions of the Thompson Act; 75 first Lieutenants for the Medical and Dental Corps; and 62 second Lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers. The 62 additional engineer officers will complete the previous authorization for an increase of 185 in the Corps of Engineers, all of whom are paid from nonmilitary appropriations.

Enlisted Men

The appropriation act for the current fiscal year provides for an average enlisted strength of 165,000, which is 3,000 in excess of the average for 1938. Of the increase, 781 men have been assigned to the Air Corps. This is the maximum allotment that could be made to that arm in view of the fact that other arms and services in general were below their authorized allotments based on a strength of 165,000. The Air Corps allotment, within a strength of 165,000, had previously been fixed at 17,962. Within that total it is now 18,743.

Mr. Snyder. May I ask there the names of the other arms of the services to which allotments were made, and the number to each?

General Craig. It should be understood that prior to the fiscal year 1939, allotments to each arm and service were based on a strength of 165,000 men. When the increase of 3,000 men was allowed, all arms and services were increased according to their quotas except that the Air Corps was given an additional 781 men. This resulted in a reduction in other arms.

The critical situation which has developed in world affairs since the preparation of these estimates has made it imperative to redetermine the minimum requirements of the armed forces of the United States to carry out the missions which they may be called upon to meet in an emergency. Studies are now under way in the War Department to determine the minimum personnel requirements of the

peace-time establishment to carry out all of the tasks for which the War Department is responsible in time of peace and to be prepared to meet the immediate initial requirements in an emergency. A preliminary survey of these requirements indicates clearly that a substantial increase in personnel over and above that contained in these estimates will be required.

Regular Army Reserve

In order to procure enrollees at a more rapid rate the War Department has rescinded regulations which required that reservists be unmarried and that they must enroll within a period of 3 years from date of discharge from the Regular Army. Also, the Secretary of War has recently directed that a more intensive recruiting campaign be initiated and for that purpose the appropriation of \$13,000 has been released by the Bureau of the Budget for additional recruiting expenses. Funds appropriated for the current year, it is believed, will be sufficient for any probable number of men who may enroll. It is estimated that 94,500 eligibles will be available July 1 next and, in addition, that 28,700 will become available during the fiscal year 1940.

Civilian Components

For the civilian components the objectives are an aggregate strength of 210,000 for the National Guard and 120,000 officers in the Organized Reserves. The 1939 Appropriation Act provides for a National Guard strength of 205,000 by the end of the year. The present active officer strength of the Organized Reserves is approximately 100,000.

Protective Mobilization Plan

The Secretary of War has set forth the urgent need for critical items of equipment required by the protective mobilization plan. I shall confine myself to a statement of the purposes for which these items are required, their character and their costs.

They are required for:

1. The initial protective force of approximately 400,000 Regular and National Guard troops.
2. The augmented force which consists of 730,000 men plus 230,000 replacements.
3. The seacoast defense of the continental United States including mine planting boats.
4. The defense of overseas departments.

For these general purposes there are required such critical items as semiautomatic rifles, antitank guns, tanks, modernized field artillery, antiaircraft equipment, seacoast defense armament and ammunition.

From the foregoing it is seen that our deficiencies in each of the several categories of munitions should be regarded as parts of an integrated whole, i.e., the requirements of the protective mobilization plan. So far as the general need for procurement is concerned there is no distinction between such items as guns and tanks for existing units and war reserves of powder and projectiles. They are all needed but a priority program for the procurement of the numerous items must, of course, be established and our estimates are based on such priorities.

Procurement Programs for the Protective Mobilization Plan

The following statement sets forth the principal items required by the protective mobilization plan and the progress that is being made in their procurement:

Semiautomatic Rifles

The total requirements of the protective mobilization plan for semiautomatic rifles is 227,034. The number on hand is 7,500. There are on order 2,500 for the Regular Army and the same number for the National Guard. The remaining deficiency, therefore, is 214,534.

The tooling at the Springfield Arsenal for the production of semiautomatic rifles, for which \$1,800,000 has been made available in the current fiscal year, will be completed by December 31, next. As a result, the capacity of the arsenal will be increased from 10,000 rifles per year to 50,000 and the unit cost (Please turn to Page 625)



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 result is this: By anybody's standard, Pontiac,
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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Assistant USMC Commandant

Col. Holland M. Smith, director of operations and training for the Marine Corps, and on the selection list for brigadier general, will be detailed as assistant to the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps on April 1. It was announced this week at the Navy Department.

Colonel Smith is now on duty in the Caribbean where he served as observer for fleet landing exercises conducted by the Marines in conjunction with the present war games.

Born in 1882 at Seale, Ala., Colonel Smith was appointed second lieutenant, USMC, in 1905; was promoted to first lieutenant in 1908; to captain in 1916; to major, 1920, after serving in that rank on a temporary commission for four years. Promotion to lieutenant colonel came in 1930 and to colonel in 1934.

The new assistant to the commandant has seen service in the Philippines, in Panama, Santo Domingo, in France, and aboard ship. He holds a meritorious service citation by the C-in-C, A. E. F., the Croix de Guerre with palm, the Purple Heart, the Victory Medal, and other decorations.

Goodyear Bids on Airship

Four bids were opened at the Navy Department this week for construction of Rigid Airship No. 6, a 1,000,000 cubic foot dirigible not to exceed 325 feet in length, all submitted by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio.

For a 325-foot craft, containing approximately 1,000,000 cubic feet, according to the Navy's design or Goodyear Zeppelin's design, \$1,997,482 was asked. On either ship delivery would be made in 24 months.

For a 650-foot ship, containing 3,000,000 cubic feet, \$2,940,350 was asked, with delivery promised in 30 months. For pressure type airship 318 feet long, containing 800,000 cubic feet, \$700,916 was asked, with delivery in 18 months.

Construction of an airship not to cost more than \$3,000,000 nor to exceed 3,000,000 cubic feet in volume, was authorized by the Act of May 17, 1938, for use in training, experiment and development. The money was appropriated in the Second Deficiency Act of June 25, 1938.

Subversive Propaganda

Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, this week introduced a bill to curb distribution of "subversive literature" among the personnel of the Army and Navy. The bill was introduced at the request of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, who charged such literature has been distributed in increasing quantities in recent years and that it apparently emanates from Communist sources. Mr. Edison declared present legislation is not strong enough to combat the evil.

The bill carries a fine of \$1,000 or not more than two years' imprisonment, or both, for anyone convicted of an attempt to persuade any member of the Army or the Navy to disobey the regulations of the services or the orders of a superior. Publishers or distributors of such literature are subject to the same penalties.

Mr. Edison's letter is as follows: "Literature of a subversive nature to the government has been distributed, in increasing quantities in recent years, to the personnel of the Army and the Navy. The literature, apparently emanating from communist organizations, seeks to undermine the morale of the services by urging disloyalty and disobedience of laws and regulations for the government of the armed forces.

"Existing law is inadequate to curb this propaganda. The pamphlets and leaflets are carelessly worded to avoid the insurrection and seditious provisions of the criminal code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 4 and 6), and the publishers likewise escape the penalties of sections 344 and 345 of title 18, United States Code, by avoiding the use of the mails.

"The proposed legislation, it is believed, will protect the military and naval forces of the United States from the contaminating influences of propaganda which has as its ultimate object the overthrow of our government by force. It does not infringe upon the rights

of free speech or of a free press. It does not prevent any person from advocating a change in existing laws by lawful means. It does, however, prevent persons from urging members of the armed forces to violate the laws and regulations by which they are governed."

Strategic Material Report

Listing 72 materials deemed necessary for national defense, and classifying them in strategic, critical and essential categories, an interesting report was rendered this week by the Senate Military Affairs Committee in recommending enactment of the strategic material bill introduced by Senator Thomas, of Utah.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, in a letter to Senator Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, declared, "Our national independence is based in large part upon an accumulation of stocks of these strategic and critical commodities and this proposed legislation offers a definite program toward that accomplishment."

The report, which was drawn up under the direction of Col. H. K. Rutherford, USA, and Lt. Comdr. A. G. King, USN, of the Army-Navy munitions board, contains information on strategic, critical and essential materials as of Jan. 7, 1939.

Excerpts from this report are quoted below.

Antimony

Antimony is used in the manufacture of storage batteries, type metal, babbit and other bearing metals, chemical lead alloys, bullets, and shrapnel balls. Over 90 per cent of United States consumption in 1937 was imported chiefly in the form of ore from Mexico and South America.

Chromium

Chromite is used in the manufacture of ferro-alloys, chemicals, and refractories. Its principal use is in the manufacture of numerous alloy steels designed for specific purposes, both civilian and military. Domestic consumption in 1937 was 556,237 long tons, of which only 2,321 tons came from domestic mines. The remainder was imported from South Africa, Cuba, New Caledonia, and the Philippine Islands.

Manganese

Manganese ferrograde is indispensable in the manufacture of steel for two reasons. First, as a deoxidizing ore purifying agent in all steel manufacture and, second, as an alloying element in the manufacture of special-purpose steels. There is no substitute. Domestic consumption in 1937 for metallurgical purposes was 770,496 long tons of which only 26,419 long tons were shipped from mines in the United States. Imports during 1937 amounted to 911,922 long tons. Principal sources of imports were Russia, Gold Coast, and Cuba.

Manila Fiber

There is no satisfactory substitute for the use of this material in the manufacture of rope for maritime purposes, as this fiber is the only one of the fibers used for ropemaking purposes which does not swell when immersed in water. Imports during 1937 amounted to 43,702 short tons. All of this came from the Philippines and Sumatra.

Nickel

There is no satisfactory substitute for nickel as an alloy metal for the manufacture of the special steels required for these purposes; 98 per cent of metallic nickel and nickel alloys consumed during the year were imported from Canada.

Quartz Crystals

Commercial grade crystals are used in the manufacture of lenses, radio and electrical equipment, numerous precision instruments. All crystals used in the United States for this purpose are imported from Brazil.

Quinine

It is essential as a specific in the treatment of malaria, and there is no substitute which is acceptable to the medical profession for this purpose. All imported from the Far East.

Rubber

This material has a wide variety of commercial and military uses. The most essential, from the military viewpoint, being the manufacture of tires and tracks for automotive equipment and the manufacture of gas masks. Approximately 95 per cent comes from the Far East.

Silk

There are certain essential military uses, namely, manufacture of powder bags for large-caliber guns, and the manufacture of aircraft parachutes for which no satisfactory substitute has been developed. All imported from Japan, China, and Italy—Japan furnishing the majority.

Tin

No satisfactory substitutes, from an economic standpoint, have been found for use in preserving foods, and requirements for tin in the manufacture of solder, bearings, etc.,

could be reduced only to a limited extent by substitution. Imports during 1937 amounted to 88,000 tons, 76 per cent of which came from British Malaya, remainder from the United Kingdom, China, and the Netherlands. Tin ore is mined in Bolivia and shipped to Europe for smelting.

Strategic materials, the domestic supply of which is inadequate to meet domestic demands or are so located, or of such grade, as to require draft on foreign sources:

Mica

Principal use of mica is as an insulating medium in electrical appliances such as spark plugs, radios, and other communicating devices, and electrical machinery. For many of these purposes high-grade sheet mica is required. British India is a principal source of mica splittings. Some sheet mica was imported from Brazil, Argentina, Madagascar, and Canada.

Mercury or Quicksilver

This material is used in the manufacture of drugs, dental amalgam, paints, mercury boilers, mercury-vapor lamps, a wide variety of scientific instruments, and explosives. Satisfactory substitutes are available for some of these uses, however no entirely satisfactory substitutes have been developed for all uses. Apparent domestic consumption for 1937 amounted to approximately 35,000 flasks, of which 46 per cent was produced from domestic sources, the remainder being imported from Italy, Spain, and Mexico.

Tungsten

The principal use of this material is in the manufacture of special alloy steels, the most important of these being high-speed tool steels used for cutting operations. Other tungsten alloy steels are used in the production of a wide range of industrial products and military equipment such as projectiles, ordnance, and armor plate. In 1937 apparent domestic consumption was equivalent to 9,350 short tons of 60 per cent tungsten trioxide (WO₃) concentrates of which 37 per cent came from domestic mines, 43 per cent from China, 11 per cent from British Malaya.

Other strategic materials of lower priorities because of domestic production more nearly equaling domestic demands, or because of the probability of satisfactory substitutes being utilized during a war emergency:

Aluminum, coconut char (charcoal), optical glass, and wool.

Mrs. Sims Destroyer Sponsor

Mrs. William S. Sims, widow of Admiral Sims, of 73 Catherine Street, Newport, R. I., has been named by Secretary of the Navy Swanson as sponsor of the USS Sims, new destroyer, which will be launched April 8, at the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine.

The Sims, named in honor of the late Admiral Sims, was authorized by Congress March 27, 1934. Admiral Sims was born in Port Hope, Ontario, in 1858, and died in 1936. He was an advocate of reforms in naval gunnery and was instrumental in carrying out such reforms materially as Inspector of Target Practice from 1902 to 1909. He was commander of the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, 1913-14, and in 1917 was commander, with rank of vice admiral, of naval forces in European waters. Commission as full admiral came in 1918, and he was retired in 1923 after serving as president of the Naval War College.

Captain Addresses Philatelists

Capt. Wilbur R. Van Auken, member of the Naval Examining Board, described aviation progress in the Navy for the

Philatelic Society of Washington, at the Carleton Hotel here, March 1. Capt. Van Auken accompanied the lecture with a demonstration of his collection of first covers.

Promotion of Capt. Stuart

The Senate naval affairs committee yesterday after a two hour secret session failed to approve the Presidential appointment of Capt. Harry A. Stuart to the promotion to the grade of rear admiral as an additional number. Senator Walsh, chairman of the committee, said that the committee was definitely split on the question of approving the promotion of the officer who had not been recommended by a selection board, and that the committee had voted to request the Navy Department to call Captain Stuart before a Naval Examining Board and a Medical Examining Board to determine his fitness for promotion.

Senator Walsh added, however, that in his opinion a majority of the committee would favor approving the nomination if he passes the required examinations.

Declaring that "there is no question of the President's constitutional right to make the appointment, even though it is not in accordance with the selection law," Senator Guy N. Gillette of Iowa, said that "the preferable way to do it, I believe, is to pass a resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Captain Stuart for his services, then under law, the promotion can be made without any question." He also said that he is a great admirer of Captain Stuart and that "there is no question as to his qualifications or his outstanding services."

President Returns

President Roosevelt was greeted with a 21 gun salute when he arrived in Charleston Harbor at three o'clock yesterday afternoon on the USS Houston, aboard which he had gone to witness the carrying out of Fleet Problem XX. He disembarked last night and took a special train to Washington.

Landing with him were Admiral William Leahy, chief of operations; Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, surgeon general of the Navy; Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, naval aide, and Col. Edwin Watson, FA, Military aide.

Having had contact with most of the leaders of the Fleet the President will be prepared shortly to announce the annual shift in commands.

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- SYNCRO-MESH SHIFTING on Heavy-Duty GMC's!

CAPACITIES, ½ TO 15 TONS

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GMC TRUCKS TRAILERS - DIESELS

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Advertising Rates on Request

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the incultation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1939

"One of the best means to repel invasion is to provide the requisite force for invasion before the invader himself has reached the soil."—ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned: perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomsom Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

SENATORS LODGE AND McNARY HAVE joined in introducing in the Senate a resolution providing for the payment of World War debts through the delivery of essential war materials not available in this country, and the transfer of colonial possessions which would be of strategic value to us. There is no prospect that the resolution will be adopted; rather will the Senate prefer to approve the recommendation of its Military Affairs Committee authorizing an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the purchase of the materials we lack. However, the resolution is interesting for a variety of reasons. It indicates the continued recognition by a group in Congress of the World War debts as live obligations despite continued default. It indicates that we are disposed to accept in lieu of money, raw materials we do not have, and islands in our hemisphere which would be useful for our defense. To a certain extent it places us in sympathy with the have not nations which are seeking concessions from the have nations. The latter are largely Great Britain and France, which possess most of the raw materials we need and which have the islands of the greatest interest to us. It is true that the American people would enforce the Monroe Doctrine against any European Government which would seize any of these islands, and hence there is little likelihood of their occupation for operations against us. Nevertheless, there is unquestionable advantage in American possession of, for example, Bermuda, and French colonies in the Caribbean Sea. Bermuda would be an admirable outpost for us, and if occupied by an enemy would constitute a dangerous air menace. Control of the Caribbean Sea, as execution of Problem XX has again shown, is vital for the defense of North as well as South America and the Panama Canal. The expected defeat of the Lodge-McNary resolution will be construed as an expression of the Senate's purpose not to embarrass either the President nor the European Democracies. At the same time, the fact must not be lost sight of that the World War debts, despite their reduced value as a result of the decrease in the gold content of the dollar, continue to bulk largely in our national economy, as well as our foreign relations, and that this country will expect their settlement either by payment or by some such trades as the Republican Senators named have suggested.

THE DECISIVE MANNER in which the House of Representatives insisted on the elimination of the restriction against the payment of the reenlistment allowance for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and the understanding of the pay problems of the services revealed by a large number of the Congressmen gives rise to a hope that the entire problem of service pay—if it be permitted to go before them—will receive sympathetic treatment from the national legislature. So strong was the feeling on behalf of the service men who for six years have been deprived of this portion of their legal compensation, that the leader of the movement to deny the payments, Representative Woodrum of Virginia, admitted that the denial had been accomplished by "parliamentary maneuvering." Once considered on its merits the House left no room to doubt its intention to resume payments. This is but one of the pay tangles needing correction: a limit of four months should be placed on the length of time a man should stay in the seventh pay grade, adequate clothing allowances should be given the sea service, and general increases more commensurate with the worth of the officers and enlisted men should be granted all along the line in the active as well as retired lists. There is now before Congress two carefully compiled reports, one by the Interdepartmental Pay Committee and the other by the Navy's Sadler Board. Consideration of either is blocked by an understanding that the Congressional committee chairmen will first confer with the President to determine his wishes. The President will be back in Washington this morning. The committee chairman should make it clear to him that the highest efficiency of the National Defense to which he shows such concern demands that the service personnel be given a pay scale more in keeping with modern times and the heavy responsibilities.

Service Humor

The Basis of Bases

To Pacific Isles
Apart by miles
Upheld by piles
The House gives money
With a smile.

Except to Guam
It rhymes with caum
And eke with baum,
And to the House
Tain't worth a daum!

—Contributed.

Fun on the Floor

Senator Johnson of California, complained of the delay in the delivery of the record of the Senate Military Committee on the pending increased armament bill. "I know," he said, "there was good reason for not delivering the particular record because it had not been thoroughly investigated concerning pagination. Perhaps in the study of the record I shall be involved in pagination that will stagger the imagination."

* * * *

Through thorough cogitation,
And mental agitation,
Perhaps the Axis Nations
Will view with consternation
The threat of pagination!
They'll fear 'tis combination
Of gaseous combination,
A bomb of aviation
Designed to bring damnation
To their schemes of dominations!

* * * *

Objecting to disarmament, by example, Senator Connally, of Texas, recalled that just before the Civil War Bob Toombs, later a Brigadier General in the Confederacy, boasted that the people of the South could whip the Yankees with cornstalks. After the war was over, a friend said to Toombs: "Look here, Bob, you told us we could whip the Yankees with cornstalks." "Well," Toombs replied, "we could have done it, but they would not fight us with cornstalks."

* * * *

Referring to the President's position on National Defense, Representative Gifford said it reminded him that a very prominent person was in an insane hospital on business, and did not get good service from the operator. He said, "I guess you don't know who I am." The operator replied, "I do not need to know; I know where you are."

Worth While

Representative Faddis told the House that the methods of the TVA put him in mind of a story. "At one time," he said, "a man was walking along a boardwalk and found another man poking a ten dollar bill down through a crack. He asked: 'What in the world are you doing?' The man replied, 'My friend, I just lost a nickel down there, and now I am putting \$10 there to make it worth while for me to pull up the boardwalk to get the nickel.'"

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G. D. R. — The Navy Department informs us that you will probably be transferred from your present ship to the USS Nitro. The transfer will probably be ordered in May or June.

C. R. — The Department, USA, states that your former c. o., has inquired about your case and is going to convey the department's explanation to you. Briefly, it might be said, that each year's list is published about Dec. 1 to take effect Jan. 1, and that, until Jan. 1 promotion were made from the old list. Someone on the old list had to be the No. 1, when it was cancelled, and you, unfortunately, were that person.

J. H. — High man on the eligibility list at this time is No. 20, so your standing is quite high.

S. C. W. — The Church pennant does fly above the national flag. It is flown from the same staff, above the American flag, during Church services.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. C. D. Roberts has been relieved from his duties with the Infantry Board, Ft. Benning, and assigned to the command of Ft. Eustis, Va. Before assuming this command, General Roberts will spend one month at the Infantry, Coast Artillery and Air Corps schools for special instruction.

20 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, General Staff, USA, who has been acting as chief of the Embarkation Service, has been appointed Chief of the Transportation Service. The Transportation Service is a consolidation of the Embarkation Service and the Inland Traffic Service. This consolidation is another indication of the gradual elimination of war-expanded subdivisions of the War Department.

30 Years Ago

The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Whipple, commanded by Lt. John G. Church, USN, made the run from San Francisco to San Pedro, a distance of 476 miles, in 17 hours or an average speed of 28 miles an hour. The Whipple has been ordered to join the Pacific Fleet at Magdalena Bay.

50 Years Ago

A contract has been closed by the Navy Department for three Lee-Haight torpedoes at \$55,000. The contract requires that they shall be perfectly controllable and capable of making 20 miles per hour.

75 Years Ago

General Sherman is reported by telegraph to be back at Vicksburg. His command is said to have destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the Southern Army from three to six months. In one place, he destroyed over \$2,000,000 worth of property.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, rel. from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., March 20, to command 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Maj. Gen. Frank W. Rowell, rel. from command of 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., March 20, to command New York Port of Embarkation.
Brig. Gen. Charles M. Bundel, retired for age, June 30.
Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, to command 16th Inf. Brig., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., from Hawaiian Dept.
Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, (Col.) rel. from March Fld., Calif., to command GQH, Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.
Brig. Gen. Evan H. Humphrey, ret. for age, March 31.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Lt. Col. Alexander D. Surles, (Cav.), rel. from detail with GSC and from Office of Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., June 30, to 7th Cav. Brig., Ft. Knox, Ky.
Lt. Col. Clinton W. Russell, (AC), rel. from War Dept. GS, from office of C. of S., Wash., D. C., to duty as C. of S., GHQ, Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, The AG
Lt. Col. Madison Pearson, assigned to office of AG, Wash., D. C., from Hawaiian Dept.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, The IG
Lt. Col. Oswald H. Saunders, (Inf.), rel. from IGD, to 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md., from Philippine Dept.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, The GA
Capt. Francis H. Vanderwerker, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, June 1, to Office of Judge Advocate Gen., Wash., D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBONS, QMC
Maj. Walter Hitzfeldt, prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., revoked. Maj. Hitzfeldt retired June 30 by his own application after 28 years' service.
Capt. Herman W. Fairbrother (Inf.), prior orders relieving from additional duty as constructing quartermaster, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., revoked.
Capt. Edward V. Freeman, to additional duty as constructing quartermaster, Ft. Hoyle, Md.
Capt. Paul W. George, from Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 28, to home and await retirement.
Capt. Hugh S. Harpole, prior orders from Philadelphia, Pa., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., April 1, amended to sail N. Y., June 1.
Capt. Francis E. Rundell, prior orders from Holabird, Md., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 1, amended to sail N. Y., June 14.
2nd Lt. Wilmer C. Landry (Inf.), transferred to QMC Feb. 18.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG
Medical Corps
Lt. Col. William S. Culpepper, from Ft. Sill, Okla., April 1, to Ft. McDowell, Calif.
Lt. Col. Albert S. Dabney, rel. from duty office of SG, Wash., D. C., June 27, to Hdq., 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. William S. Shuttleworth, from Pres. of S. F., June 26, to Ft. Lawton, Wash.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Charles O. Grace, from Ft. Reno, Okla., to Ft. Meade, S. Dak., May 15.
Lt. Col. Frank H. Woodruff, from Baltimore, Md., and Ft. Howard, Md., to Ft. Sill, Okla., May 15.
Lt. Col. Horace S. Eakins, from Ft. Benning, Ga., May 15, to Hdq., 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md., and as attending veterinarian, Ft. Howard, Md., and Holabird QM Depot.
Capt. Russell McNellis, from Wash., D. C., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Medical Administrative Corps

1st Lt. Frank R. Day, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., sail N. Y., April 12.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Maj. Wallace S. Steiger, prior orders to 1st CA, Boston, Mass., amended to duty at property auditor, Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.
Capt. Bert N. Bryan (Inf.), on temp. duty, Army Finance School, Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md., from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Hdq., 1st CA, Boston, Mass., as property auditor.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCILEY, C. of E.
Capt. Edward M. Markham, Jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to Sacramento Engineer Dist., Sacramento, Calif., as asst. to dist. engr.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Lt. Col. Robert S. Barr, from Watervliet, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.
Lt. Col. DeRosey C. Cabell, from Panama Canal Dept., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Lt. Col. Donald Armstrong, from office of C. of O., Wash., D. C., June 30, to Chicago Ordnance Dist., Chicago, Ill.
Maj. John K. Christmas, from office of C. of O., Wash., D. C., June 27, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Maj. Scott B. Ritchie, from duty, office of Asst. Secretary of War, Wash., D. C., Aug. 17, to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
Capt. Carl R. Dutton, from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Maj. James W. Rice, from College Station, Tex., to Chemical Warfare Board, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., June 10.
Maj. Horace McP. Woodward, Jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
Capt. Edwin C. Maling, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.
Capt. George J. Deutermann, from Philippine Dept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
1st Lt. Travis L. Petty, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB
Col. Richard D. Newman (Cav.), rel. from NGB, Wash., D. C., June 2, to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Lt. Col. Charles B. Hazeltine, from Ft. Riley, Kans., June 25, to 14th Cav., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Lt. Col. John P. Wheeler, from Ft. Riley, Kans., June 15, to duty in connection with recruiting, Baltimore, Md.
Lt. Col. Frederick Glibbreth, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, to Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., as asst. commandant.
Lt. Col. Edward L. N. Glass, from Richmond, Va., March 30, to Guatemala City, Guatemala, temp. duty office of Asst. C. of S., Wash., D. C.
Maj. Edwin M. Sumner, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 25, to 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.
Maj. Christopher C. Strawn, to duty with QMC, March 9, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to asst. to QM, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Maj. Wayland B. Angur, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, to 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.
Capt. Murray B. Crandall, from Ft. Clark, Tex., June 30, to 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Capt. Lawrence R. Dewey, from Brooklyn, N. Y., March 31, to 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.
Capt. Harry D. Eckert, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, June 30, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.
Following first lieutenants from Ft. Riley, Kans., as students, Cavalry School, to organization indicated at Ft. Riley, Kans.: James C. Banning, 2nd Cav.; Marshall W. Frame, 9th Cav., and Joseph F. Haskell, 9th Cav.
Following first lieutenants from Ft. Riley, Kans., as students, Cavalry School, to 1st (Please turn to Page 618)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

February 23, 1939

Comdr. Howard B. Berry, det. staff, Cdr. Base Force, in April; to home relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Ellis H. Geiselman, det. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, abt. June 20; to Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas B. Birtley, Jr., det. Dale abt. June 14; to 14th Nav. Dist., Pearl Harbor, T. H. Ors. Feb. 10 revoked.

Lt. Comdr. Volney O. Clark, det. office of Insp. of Nav. Matl., San Francisco, abt. April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. William L. Hoffheins, det. Oklahoma in May; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. George N. Butterfield, det. VS-6 (Enterprise) in June; to VCS-4 (Houston).

Lt. George B. Evans, ors. Dec. 17 revoked; continue duty NYd., Puget Sound.

Lt. John L. Ewing, Jr., det. aviation unit (Richmond) in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 15.

Lt. William L. Harmon, det. Naval Academy in May; to Bagley as gunnery officer.

Lt. John A. Moreno, det. VF-3 (Saratoga) in June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Edgar T. Neale, det. VB-4 (Ranger) abt. June 1; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. John P. Rembert, Jr., det. VT-2 (Lexington) in June; to VCS-8 (Philadelphia).

Lt. Walter F. Rodde, det. Ranger in May or June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. John Shoemaker, det. Salt Lake City abt. May 19; to 13th Nav. Dist., Puget Sound, as Asst. Dist. communication officer.

Lt. Macpherson B. Williams, det. VB-6 (Enterprise) in June; to Yorktown.

Lt. S. David Willingham, det. Naval Academy in May; to Salt Lake City as communication officer.

Lt. (jg) Jackson D. Arnold, det. VT-6 (Enterprise) in June; to VCS-8 (Savannah).

Lt. (jg) John T. Blackburn, det. VB-2 (Lexington) in June; to VF-2 (Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Irvin L. Dew, det. VO-4 (Colorado) in June; to VF-3 (Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Robert Donaldson, det. VS-5 (Yorktown) in June; to VCS-4 (Northampton).

Lt. (jg) Earl R. Eastwood, det. VB-4 (Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) William L. Guthrie, det. VT-6 (Enterprise) in June; to Cincinnati.

Lt. (jg) Cecil K. Harper, det. VB-2 (Lexington) in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. (jg) Charles D. Hoover, det. VS-6 (Enterprise) in June; to VSC-7 (Tuscaloosa).

Lt. (jg) Carlyle Ingram, det. VB-5 (Yorktown) in June; to aviation unit (Richmond).

Lt. (jg) Edwin S. Lee, Jr., det. VB-6 (Enterprise) in June; to Memphis.

Lt. (jg) James E. Owens, det. VF-5 (Yorktown) in June; to Wichita.

Lt. (jg) John Ramee, det. VCS-7 (Vincennes) in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 20.

Lt. (jg) Cedric W. Stirling, det. aviation unit (Brooklyn) in June; to VT-3 (Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Frank K. Upham, det. VF-4 (Ranger) in June; to VCS-7 (San Francisco).

Ens. Robert V. Tate, det. Saratoga abt. May 20; to Dickerson.

Capt. Robert G. Dalva (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, abt. June 30; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Capt. Gardner E. Robertson (MC), det. Med. Officer in Command of Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., in May; to Relief.

Capt. Montgomery A. Stuart (MC), det. Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept., about May 1; to duty as Med. Officer in Command of Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Comdr. Maurice A. Mathis (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., about June 1; to Saratoga.

Lt. Cdr. Carl D. Middelstadt (MC), det. Chicago about May 15; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. Cdr. James J. O'Connor (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y., about May 1; to Louisville.

Lt. Cdr. John Q. Owsley (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., about April 15; to Chicago.

Lt. (jg) Walter Welham (MC), det. Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, to Holland.

Lt. Cdr. Francis R. Hittinger (DC), det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about July 12; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. Cdr. Ralph B. Putman (DC), det. Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about July 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Max W. Kleinman (DC), det. Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va., in May; to Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Dewey D. Jackson (DC), det. Nav.

Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., in June; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes.

Comdr. James M. Easter (SC), det. NYd., Puget Sound, Wash., on March 1; to Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Ch. Mach. Donald B. Cheek, det. Vestal about May 10; to NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Ch. Mach. Edward J. Farrell, det. Chicago about June 14; to Rigel.

Elec. Arlie D. Hill, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

February 24, 1939

Capt. Charlton E. Battle, Jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to Nav. ROTC Unit U. of Calif., at Los Angeles, Calif.

Capt. Francis S. Craven, det. CO. Altair about June 8; to Instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Harry B. Hird, det. Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H., about April 20; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Edward C. Raguet, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to duty as Off. in Chge., Branch Hydro Office, Norfolk.

Comdr. Anton B. Anderson, det. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., about June 20; to Nav. Operations Navy Dept.

Comdr. Leonard B. Austin, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 10; to Naval Academy.

Comdr. Frank R. Dodge, det. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., about June 20; to Nav. Oper. Navy Dept.

Comdr. Ralph H. Henkle, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 10; to Instn. Army War College, Fort Humphreys, D. C.

Comdr. Elmer R. Henning, det. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., about June 20; to Shore Establishments Div.; Navy Dept.

Comdr. Benjamin S. Killmaster, det. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., about June 20; to Bu. Nav. Nav. Dept.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Brig. Gen. Emile P. Moses, promoted to grade of brigadier general, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on Feb. 20, with rank from Feb. 1, 1939, No. 1.

Brig. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, promoted to grade of brigadier general, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on Feb. 20, with rank from Feb. 1, 1939, No. 2.

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Ostermann, appointed The Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from Feb. 1, 1939.

Maj. John Kaluf, AQM, detailed an Assistant Quartermaster.

1st Lt. Samuel R. Shaw, on March 6, det. 1st Marine Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va., to MD, RR, Cape May, N. J.

2nd Lt. Graham H. Benson, on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. George S. Bowman, Jr., on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. Harrison Brent, Jr., on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. Wade H. Britt, Jr., on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. Robert W. Clark, on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. William M. Ferris, on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. Paul J. Fontana, on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. Lee C. Merrell, Jr., on or about Feb. 28, relieved from duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to aviation duty and flight training at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

QM Ck. Louie F. Shoemaker, on or about March 10, det. MD, RR, Cape May, N. J., to MD, Tientsin, China, via transportation sailing San Francisco, about April 11. Authorized delay enroute San Francisco until April 10.

Luxemburg

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Comdr. Aaron S. Merrill, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to command USS Altair.

Comdr. Mahlon S. Tisdale, det. USS Rigel in March; to staff Cdr. Base Force, as operations off.

Lt. Cdr. George H. Bahm, det. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., about June 20; to Navy Yd., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Cdr. Robert A. J. English, det. USS Nevada in Apr.; to Navy Yd., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Cdr. Carl F. Espe, det. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., about June 20; to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Cdr. Corydon H. Kimball, det. USS Fanning, about June 15; to command USS Jarvis.

Lt. Cdr. Albert C. Murdaugh, det. USS Colorado about May 15; to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Cdr. Wakeman B. Thorp, det. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., about June 20; to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Cdr. John G. Winn, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 19; to instn. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Lt. Charles Harper Anderson, jr., det. Nav. Gun Factory, Navy Yd., Wash., D. C., about June 1; to USS Utah as gunnery officer.

Lt. Damon M. Cummings, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3, as radio officer.

Lt. Maurits M. Nelson, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., about March 4; to cfo USS Cimarron and on bd. as Nav. officer when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) James M. Clement, det. USS S-28 about May 15; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) John W. Howard, det. USS Richmond in July; to USS Rathburne.

Lt. (jg) Alvin W. Slayden, det. USS Cuyama about June 23; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Keith E. Taylor, ora. by CinC. Asiatic modified. To USS Memphis; instead 12th N. Dist.

Ens. Charles D. Brown, det. USS Indianapolis about May 1; to USS New York.

Ens. William G. Brown, det. USS Boise about May 1; to USS Southard.

Ens. Robert D. Cox, jr., det. USS New Orleans about May 1; to USS Babitt.

Ens. Felix E. deGolian, jr., det. USS Richmond on May 10; to resignation accepted effective June 28.

Ens. Carl R. Dwyer, det. USS Louisville about May 14; to USS Texas.

Ens. Eugene P. Rankin, det. USS Colorado about May 5; to USS Goff.

Ens. Jackson H. Rayner, det. USS Salt Lake City about May 20; to USS Conyngham.

Ens. Roger N. Starks, det. USS Idaho about April 24; to USS Perry.

Ens. Henry E. Surface, det. USS West Virginia about May 13; to USS Texas.

Lt. Cdr. Frank L. Hubbard (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Jack R. George (MC), det. James Buchanan Brady Foundation, New York Hosp., New York, N. Y., about May 1; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. Cdr. Colonel H. Mansfield (CHC), desp. ora. Jan. 5 revoked. Desp. ora. Aug. 26 modified. To Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Mach. Ernest A. Koehler, det. Norfolk Navy Yd., Portsmouth, Va., about March 17; to cfo USS St. Louis and on bd. when commissioned.

Ch. Mach. James E. O'Neill, det. Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

February 25, 1939

Capt. Lee P. Johnson, det. as Insp. of Ord. in Chg., Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, C. Z., in May; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Carl W. Brewington, det. Nav. Oper. in June; to duty USS Omaha as executive officer.

Comdr. DeWitt C. Ramsey, det. USS Saratoga about March 24; to duty involv. flying Bu. Aero.

Lt. Comdr. Roy W. M. Graham, det. Nav. Academy in May; to duty in Command USS Bagley.

Lt. Comdr. Tom B. Hill, det. USS California about June 14; to duty Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. John D. Kelsey, det. Staff, Comdr. Destroyer Sqd. 1, about June 14; to duty Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. Archibald E. Uehlinger, det. USS Medusa about June 14; to duty Bu. Ord., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. William H. VonDreele, det. USS San Francisco about June 15, to duty Bu. Eng., Navy Dept.

Lt. Etheridge Grant, det. Torp. Squad. 3 (USS Saratoga) in June; to duty involv. flying Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) William A. Dean, jr., det. Flight Squad. 5 (USS Yorktown) in June; to duty involv. flying in USS Cruiser Setg. Squad. 6 (USS Minneapolis).

Lt. (jg) Thomas G. Hardie, det. USS Utah in May; to duty Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) John H. Hooper, det. USS Goff about May 1; to duty 4th Nav. Dist., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. (jg) Doyen Klein, det. USS Rathburne about May 4; to duty USS Utah.

Ens. John L. Kelley, jr., det. USS Arizona about Apr. 28; to duty USS Tracy.

Comdr. Tyler W. Spear (DC), det. Nav. Hosp. Great Lakes, Ill., in June; to duty Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger (ChC), det. temp. duty Univ. of Southern Calif., Los Angeles,

Calif., about March 18; to duty Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Cdr. Robert R. Yates (CEC), ora. Dec. 9 modifi., via. SS Mariposa on March 1; delay Feb. 28. Carry out ora.

Lt. Randolph B. Boyer, ora. Nov. 14 further modifi. Det. in Apr. instead about May 10; delay May 15 instead June 15; carry out rem. ora.

Lt. Olivett G. Kirk, ora. Dec. 10 modifi. Det. in Apr. instead about May 10; carry out ora.

Lt. (jg) John D. Stevens, ora. Feb. 2 modifi. Det. when directed. Carry out rem. ora.

Lt. (jg) William T. Zinz, jr., ora. Jan. 31 modifi. Det. about May 22 instead about June 23; carry out rem. ora. Delay June 26 instead July 26.

Ch. Gun. Francis E. Church, ora. Feb. 3 modifi. Via SS Pres. Harrison Apr. 15; delay Apr. 14, carry out rem. orders.

Pharm. Clifford M. Sims, ora. Jan. 31 modifi. Via SS Pres. Cleveland Apr. 7; delay April 6. Carry out orders.

February 27, 1939

Rear Adm. Ivan E. Bass, det. as Nav. Insp. of Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, May 1; to duty Bu. Engineering, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Frederick G. Reinecke, to duty Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Casey, det. as C. O., Jarvis, June 17; to duty Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Robert B. Crichton, det. as C. O., Tracy, July 10; to duty Naval Academy.

Lt. Alston M. Boyd, jr., det. Naval Academy, May 20; to c. f. o. Hughes and on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Lt. Howard L. Collins, det. Nav. Academy, May 20; to command Dorsey.

Lt. Ralph M. Gerth, det. Utah in May; to duty 6th Nav. Dist., Charleston.

Lt. James E. Kyes, det. Naval Academy, May 20; to duty c. f. o. Mayrant and on bd. as engr. officer when comm.

Lt. James S. Willis, det. staff, Cdr. Destroyer Sqdn. 3, June 26; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Francis W. Hoyer, det. Naval Academy, May 27; to c. f. o. Buck and on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Thomas P. Lowndes, det. Neches, May 1; to NYd., Charleston.

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Magoffin, det. Tracy, June 1; to duty Memphis.

Lt. (jg) Rathel L. Nolan, jr., det. Naval Academy, May 27; to c. f. o. Roe and on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Jack Bercaw Williams, det. Naval Academy, May 27; to c. f. o. Wainwright and on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Comdr. Herbert L. Barbour (MC), det. NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H., March 8; to duty Ft. Air Base, San Pedro, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Henry Guilmette (SC), det. Rigel, March 31; relieved all active duty; to home.

Lt. Comdr. Louis H. Huebner (SC), det. Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Charles J. Lanier (SC), det. NYd., New York, in Feb.; to c. f. o. Cimarron and on bd. as supply officer when commissioned.

Ch. Mach. Warren L. Graeff, ora. Feb. 7 revoked; continue duty NYd., Charleston.

Pharm. Clay H. Chalfant, det. NYd., New York, March 20; to duty Nav. Hosp., Phila.

February 28, 1939

Comdr. Boyd R. Alexander, det. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys abt. June 20; to Nav. Exam. Board, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Earl W. Morris, det. CO, Bagley abt. June 12; to instn. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys.

Comdr. Ernest M. Pace, jr., det. staff, Cdr. Carrier Div. 2, in Feb.; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. James E. Craig, det. Yorktown; continue trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Willard R. Gaines, det. Memphis abt. April 25, to duty as Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Lima, Peru.

Lt. Comdr. Leslie E. Gehres, duty as air officer, Ranger in June.

Lt. Comdr. Howard R. Healy, det. Dorsey abt. June 7; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Marion N. Little, det. Idaho abt. June 14; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Donald M. Mackey, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, abt. June 9; to command Gold Star.

Lt. Comdr. John Meyer, det. Guyama in March or April; to trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Henry G. Moran, det. Gridley in June or July; to Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Lt. Comdr. John M. Thornton, det. Wyoming abt. June 2; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Douglas B. Brokenshire, det. VS-6 (Enterprise) in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 15.

Lt. Samuel S. Fried, det. Saratoga abt. June 1; to Seattle.

Lt. Harold M. Heming, det. Naval Academy abt. May 28; to cfo Stack and on bd. as engr.

officer when commissioned.

Lt. Roland D. Hill, ora. Feb. 13 revoked. Continue duty 3rd Nav. Dist., New York.

Lt. Roger K. Hodson, det. Lexington abt. June 14; to Office of Insp. of Nav. Matl., San Francisco Dist., San Francisco.

Lt. Montgomery L. McCullough, jr., det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., abt. June 1; to Hannibal.

Lt. Edward S. Mulheron, on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Knight Pryor, det. Ecole d'Application du Genie Maritime, Paris, France, abt. July 15; to cfo Trippe and on bd. as engineer officer when commissioned.

Lt. Harper D. Scrymgeour, det. VS-42 (Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) John W. Chittenden, det. NYd., Puget Sound, to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Lt. (jg) John H. Eichmann, ora. Jan. 5 revoked; continue duty S-27.

Lt. (jg) DeWitt C. McIver, jr., det. Ranger in May; to 14th Nav. Dist., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Joseph E. O'Brien, det. Naval Academy abt. May 27; to cfo Morris and on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Lee S. Pancake, det. Naval Academy abt. May 27; to cfo Russell and on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Ens. James W. Danforth, det. Savannah abt. April 25; to Truxtun.

Ens. Donnet K. Ela, det. Brooklyn abt. May 13; to Claxton.

Comdr. Robert P. Parsons (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., in June or July; to Nav. Hosp., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. John M. Huff (MC), det. Marine Rctg. Sta., Phila., abt. May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pharm. Robin R. Hinnant, desp. ora. Feb. 3 revoked; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Ch. Pharm. Harry J. Lucy, det. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, abt. March 25; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Ch. Pharm. John A. McCormack, det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., abt. March 20; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes.

Ch. Pharm. Carl A. Setterstrom, det. 9th Nav. Dist., abt. March 5; to Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept. Ora. Dec. 10 revoked.

Ch. Pharm. Edgar L. Sleeth, det. Nav. Dispensary, Long Beach, abt. July 1; to home relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pharm. George W. Todd, jr., det. Marine Barracks, Quantico, abt. March 15; to Hosp. Corps School, Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth.

Pharm. Wayne W. Willgrube, det. Hosp. Corps School, Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, abt. March 20; to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea.

Ch. Carp. George D. Barringer, det. Rigel abt. April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

March 1, 1939

Capt. Francis Cogswell, det. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Paris, France, abt. May 1; to command Houston.

Comdr. John J. Brown, det. New Mexico abt. April 15; to command Henderson.

Comdr. Adolph von S. Pickhardt, det. 3rd Nav. Dist. in March or April; to New Mexico as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. William E. Clayton, det. New Orleans abt. July 5; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Lt. Comdr. Albert G. Cook, jr., det. Raleigh abt. June 18; to duty as aide to Cdt. 13th Nav. Dist., Puget Sound.

Lt. Comdr. George P. Kraker, det. Quincy abt. June 16; to command Sallinas.

Lt. Comdr. Emil B. Perry, det. Chester abt. June 10; to NYd., New York.

Lt. Adolph H. Bamberger, det. Relief in June; to NYd., Mare Island.

Lt. Ehrwald F. Beck, det. Altair in May; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes.

Lt. William B. Braun, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., abt. May 27; to 14th Nav. Dist., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Ellwood E. Burgess, det. Argonne abt. June 14; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. James E. Cohn, det. Northampton abt. June 1; to Medusa.

Lt. Shirley Y. Cutler, det. Medusa abt. June 14; to NYd., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Elmer O. Davis, det. NYd., New York, in July; to cfo Helena and on bd. as asst engr. officer when commissioned.

Lt. Charles N. Day, det. Stingray abt. May 1; to NYd., Mare Island.

Lt. George E. Ernest, det. Dobbin abt. June 1; to 11th Nav. Dist. San Diego.

Lt. James B. Hogle, det. Chester in May; to NYd., New York.

Lt. John R. Hume, det. Childs abt. June 14; to NYd., Mare Island.

Lt. Melish M. Lindsay, jr., det. Whitney abt. June 14; to Receiving Ship at San Francisco.

Lt. Vernon L. Lowrance, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., abt. June 1; to Bushnell.

Lt. Charles J. Marshall, det. Mississippi abt. June 14; to Nav. Reserve Educational Center, New Orleans.

Lt. Herbert V. Perron, det. Holland abt. (Please turn to Page 618)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Ambassador Saito—The high regard in which the Government and the people held Hirofumi Saito, who died in Washington following his relinquishment of the post of Ambassador of Japan, was given expression by President Roosevelt in tendering to the Japanese Government a heavy cruiser for the conveyance of his ashes home. From Tokyo came an immediate reply accepting the tender with appreciative thanks. It is unusual for such an honor to be paid to the remains of an ex-Ambassador, but it is known the President was actuated by the personal esteem he entertained for Mr. Saito, as well as by his recognition of the devoted way in which when serving as Ambassador that diplomat labored for the maintenance of friendly relations between his own country and ours. Probably few foreigners knew the American people as he did. By reason of his service here as Secretary of Embassy, his knowledge of American slang, and his genial manner which made him welcome in all circles, he returned as Ambassador with a thorough understanding of American policies and ideals. He discharged an extremely difficult mission with the utmost tact, and it is not too much to say that his handling of controversies alleviated and frequently averted disputes dangerous to the peace of the two nations. In connection with the Panay incident, it was his immediate expressions of regret and assurances of reparation that calmed the public mind, and enabled the adjustment which followed. Other incidents received similar treatment at his hands, because, profound patriot as he was, he felt that war with the United States would be of no benefit to either country. It is in recognition of what he stood for, and of the constancy of his effort to improve the relations of the two nations, that the President requested permission to send his ashes home in one of our great cruisers. So in death as in life, Mr. Saito is serving both nations and the policy he advocated coupled with the President's action, may induce greater consideration of the viewpoint of the United States by the Tokyo authorities.

Foreign Affairs—In reading the debates in Congress on the National Defense and naval base bills, the fact stands out that both chambers are hostile to the participation of the United States in war, and are solicitous for the provision of a defense which will assure our peace. There is sharp criticism of the policy of the President to use methods short of war to prevent totalitarian aggression, but a more general understanding that it is to the interest of the United States to supply the munitions needs of the Democracies so as to enable them to stiffen their resistance, and thus increase the hesitation of the Berlin-Rome axis to precipitate a conflict. There is division on the question of whether or not war will occur this spring or this year, but there are few who believe if it come that it will immediately involve the United States. Senator Nye qualifies his prediction that there will not be war with the suggestion that unless it be egged on by our Government. Therefore, he and Senator Clark and others of the more pacifistic group are insisting that the President more clearly define his foreign policy, and that in any case Congress express its.

Entering into the debate has been discussion of the failure of the Neutrality Law, which is excused by its defenders on the ground that it has not been sufficiently long in operation to disclose its value, and the matter of the application of embargoes on sales to foreign nations. As to the latter, there is no general disposition to impose any restrictions so long as Europe is in a state of technical peace. As to Japan and China, Southern Senators and Representatives want no obstacles placed in the way of the export of cotton to the Far East, and the spokesmen for the Middle West have shown apprehension that the term munitions may be interpreted as including wheat and other farm products. In brief, there is a desire to interfere as little as possible with our export trade. In this connection, the excitement aroused by the earlier revelations as to the sale of planes to the French Government, has disappeared, and that Government as well as the British will be able to buy machines from our manufacturers. There seemed to be no particular objection to German and Japanese purchases in our market. In fact, it would seem that the temper of Congress, in spite of some objection, is to pursue with respect to trade, the same policy as that observed in the early years of the World War, except that the money must be placed upon the barrel head and that no credit shall be granted.

As indicated by the debates, the area of our particular defense is the Western Hemisphere. For that defense, there is overwhelming agreement that the Monroe Doctrine shall be maintained at all costs, and there is equal agreement that we must be adequately armed, and equipped with naval bases, to protect the Pacific triangle stretching from the Aleutian Islands to Hawaii and thence to the Panama Canal. As shown by the House vote on the proposal to increase the aviation facilities at Guam, there is a majority sentiment against a step which might cause greater tension with Japan. This is further proof that Congress wants the country to remain at peace. But coupled with this sentiment is an equally strong sentiment to make the Guam improvements should the Japanese Government regard the Congressional attitude as a sign of weakness. Indeed, it may be that before the question of the promotion of our interests in the Pacific is settled, Congress may change its mind, and order a measure of development of the Island regarded as of such importance by our Navy and the Japanese Government. Reports are current that the Japanese authorities will further clarify their attitude in reference to China. Such clarification, if in the direction of assurances of the strict observance of the Hay principles of the integrity of and the open door in China, would have a gratifying effect both in congressional and administration circles.

The fact that the United States is making such extensive preparations for defense undoubtedly has made a strong impression in Europe and especially in the German and Italian capitals. Adding to that impression are the maneuvers of the United States Fleet under the eye of the President, maneuvers relating to the protection of the American hemisphere from attacks by European nations, the identity of which it is not difficult to establish. Thus we have shown at a time when the President thought it might be necessary to expedite his return to Washington that we are not only making powerful increments to our forces, but that we have a Fleet in being ready to assert the will of its government. During the debate in the Senate, Senator Clark referred to the rapidity with which war propaganda could blanket America. It is to be presumed that past masters as they are in creating mass psychology, both Hitler and Mussolini realize that President Roosevelt, enjoying the popularity he does, could quickly transform the strong anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist sentiment pre-

vailing into a purpose to preserve the rights and principles for which the nation stands.

In order to curtail the President's power, a group of 12 Senators have announced their support of a war referendum constitutional amendment. This promises to receive considerable support in both Houses, but with the Administration opposed, it is not likely to pass. Should it do so, ratification by three-fourths of the States is improbable. In any case, the question of ratification would be so prolonged that the question of present war or peace in Europe will have been settled. It is interesting to note that of the 12 Senators, 6 are democrats, 3 republicans and 3 Progressives and Farmer Laborites, and that they represent states of the Middle West—Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Kansas, and states of the northwest—Montana, Idaho and Washington. It could be adduced from this analysis that the Middle West and the far Northwest wish to take from Congress the power to declare war, but even in those states, there are Senators and Representatives who vigorously object to the proposal. The strong inference follows that the country is inclined to leave the handling of its foreign relations with the President and Congress, and an understanding of this attitude by the Authoritarian States should have, if it does not have now, an important influence upon their decisions as to the inauguration of further moves of aggression.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—Admiral Leo Otis Colbert, Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, announces the first specialized nautical chart showing contours, or depth curves, constructed primarily for the use of the ships of the Navy, Coast Guard, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and any commercial vessels equipped with deep echo-sounding devices for position-finding.

The accurately controlled modern survey data for the area covered by nautical chart No. 5101, San Diego to Santa Rosa Island, Calif., was utilized for the new chart, which will be known as chart No. 5101A.

In a chart of this new type, all that are needed are soundings representing the greatest or least depths over important underwater features, with some few others to facilitate reading the contours. The 50-fathom contours shown in blue—and so labeled at frequent intervals—are based on some quarter of a million soundings taken from the recordings on 85 field sheets.

All areas less than 50 fathoms are lithographed a blue tint, to emphasize where greater navigational precautions may be necessary. Within these areas appear the usual number of soundings and depth curves shown on the conventional nautical chart.

The new chart also contains a table to correct echo soundings taken by instruments calibrated for velocities of sound differing from the average determined for the chart. Such corrections are usually relatively small.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has been responsible for the development of radio acoustic ranging to coordinate into a comprehensive offshore survey the submarine relief developed by the use of the fathometer.

Until the advent of echo sounding, the mariner gave little thought to the configuration of the ocean bottom when cruising in deep water. With his course free from dangers, it mattered not whether the depth under his keel was 200 or 2,000 fathoms, or whether his vessel at the moment was passing over a submarine knoll or steep-sided canyon.

The development of echo-sounding apparatus for commercial use has introduced a new concept in marine navigation, for now it is possible to obtain a continuous profile of the bottom with the vessel underway. This means that now deep water bottom relief has become important to the mariner, since it is available for practical use in guiding his ship. The more faithfully the chart depicts this relief, the closer the mariner will be able to relate his depth readings to the chart and the more certain will be his position. Accordingly, it is believed that this type of chart, especially in areas of rugged submarine relief, will in the future play an important part for position-finding on ships equipped with deep echo-sounding equipment.

New and More Destructive Bombs!—Tales emanating from Congress this week telling of new and more destructive bombs used in the Spanish Civil War, and consequent discussion as to the backwardness of the United States in this respect apparently fall through when the facts are learned. Dispatches from there reveal quite clearly that the great destruction in Spanish cities referred to by the congressional witnesses was not wrought by "liquid oxygen" as was inferred but by bombs possessing great blasting effect against human beings, windows and light structures, but little damaging effect against heavy buildings or factories. Furthermore their effect is only at its greatest when used on city streets where the blast is confined by buildings. It is learned that the bombs, made in Germany, are of a light magnesium alloy shell containing ammonium nitrate mixed with powdered charcoal and powdered aluminum. They have no penetrating power, exploding on impact with terrific blast. In one instance in the course of an air raid, 100 persons were reported to have been maimed within a radius of 50 yards, 15 persons were thrown to the pavement at a greater distance. In the entire raid 2,500 were killed or wounded and it is calculated that this means one casualty to each 36 pounds of bomb. These casualties, of course, are high for normal conditions, but it is quite apparent that raid warnings must have failed or the citizens were not sufficiently indoctrinated in what to do under raid conditions. This type of bomb, it is said, would have no effect against bomb shelters and if used in open warfare in fields would have little effect against men in trenches because the blast would go over their heads.

As to the "liquid oxygen," now being brought up as a new development, it should be pointed out that its potentialities have been thoroughly investigated in our services. As a matter of fact as far back as 1923 the Government Printing Office issued a book under the title "Progress on Utilization of Liquid Oxygen Explosives" written by S. P. Howell, H. W. Paul and J. L. Sherrick.

Fleet Problem Ends—Execution of Fleet Problem XX by the United States Fleet was ended Feb. 27, several days before the approximate completion date of March 5, on which day it had been estimated the games would end.

The fact that the games ended a day or two earlier than expected will not disrupt scheduled visits of units of the fleet to Caribbean and Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

The officers of the fleet spent the intervening time in a discussion of the games, going over each maneuver critically. Whether the mimic war was won by the Black, or defending fleet, or the White, or attacking fleet, was not divulged and will not be announced.

The commander of the White fleet, Admiral E. C. Kalbfus; the commander of

the Black fleet, Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews; Admiral Claude C. Bloch, commander-in-chief of the fleet and umpire of the games, and other admirals were received by President Roosevelt on the USS Houston on Feb. 28. The President observed the war games from the Houston, accompanied by Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations.

Corps of Engineers—If an emergency should arise, when the Corps of Engineers goes into the theater of operations, whether in this country or beyond its borders, it will carry with it complete plans and specifications for all types of structures—barracks, hospitals, warehouses, hangars, bakeries, shops—structures which will be light in weight and easy to erect, and the materials of which will be easy to transport or readily obtainable near the site of construction.

Though the Corps of Engineers has made some steps toward drafting such plans since the close of the World War, it was only with the approval by President Roosevelt Oct. 25 of a Works Progress Administration project for New York, that men and materials have become available to any appreciable degree for the work.

Since institution of the project, the 27 WPA workers and their three civilian supervisors, working in New York City, have made progress in the preparation of approximately 60 designs for various types of structures, each type worked out to meet the needs of the services who in the event of an emergency would use the various buildings.

The project will operate until the summer of 1940, and before the end a peak of 47 men will be employed, many of whom will be tracers who will turn out in quantities the plans now being prepared. The present stage of operations is confined principally to the working out of master designs, 18 of the present force being draftsmen.

Supervising the project is Maj. F. B. Hastie, Eng-Res, a construction engineer who was formerly an officer in the Corps of Engineers. Capt. Roger B. Stevens, formerly of the engineer reserve, is assistant; Michael J. Mongiello is architect, and Murray Berlin, chief clerk. The project operates as part of the Manhattan field office which is under the direction of David Standley.

George Fielding Eliot, formerly major in the military intelligence reserve, author of "The Ramparts We Watch" and co-author of "If War Comes," will be guest speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Washington Post of the Society of American Military Engineers in Washington this month. The date and place of the luncheon will be announced within a few days.

Ordnance Eligibility List Revised—Interpretation of Army Regulations 615-5, a(6), has resulted in the revision of the lineal list of technical sergeants of the Army's Ordnance Department. The regulation provides that, since first sergeants and technical sergeants are both grade two men, qualification of a first sergeant as technical sergeant involves only a change of duties, not an advance in grade, and therefore rating on the technical lineal list should be by date of certification as first sergeant.

The interpretation of the regulation has resulted in the advancement of certain

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technical sergeants who have held that rating for only a comparatively short time but who had previously had long service as first sergeants to much higher positions on the lineal list than they previously occupied.

The advance will give them certain advantages in assignment of quarters and the like, but will not affect their promotion to master sergeant, unless they qualify for that position.

As a result of the realignment the highest number on the eligible list (No. 3) is No. 15 on the lineal list, and No. 4 on the eligible list is No. 17 on the lineal list. There are 45 names remaining on the eligible list; 199 on the lineal list.

Navy Dental Corps—Four officers of the Navy Dental Corps, recently selected for promotion, will make their number during June and July.

Alexander G. Lyle will make his number for promotion to captain on July 1, while Carlton B. Morse, Frank V. Davis and John L. McCarthy will make their number for promotion to commander on June 23.

Army Medical Museum—The largest collection of comparative anatomy specimens in the United States, the Huntington anatomical collection of Columbia University's college of physicians and surgeons has been presented to the War Department and will be on exhibition in the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., some time in May.

The collection was assembled by Dr. George Sumner Huntington, professor of anatomy at Columbia from 1890 until his death in 1925. It was accepted for the Army by Maj. Gen. C. R. Reynolds, The Surgeon General, who stated that he hoped a new building would soon be forthcoming to enable display to best advantage of the specimens and other collections at the museum. Lack of space at Columbia to display the collection prompted the surrender of the exhibits to the Army.

Vans will bring the specimens from New York early in April, and they will then be unpacked and classified. Some will be put on general exhibition, others will be available only to students and doctors.

Embryonic slides, wax reconstructions and specimens preserved in jars show the development and form of nearly every part of the body. Evolution of lungs, heart, kidneys and urogenital system is shown by the specimens.

A part of the original collection, showing growth of the human skeleton, is now in the Smithsonian Institution here and a section which shows evolution of the brain is at the Neurological Institute of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Surgeons on Flying Status—Deep disappointment was expressed by Army Air Corps officials this week over failure of the House Appropriations Committee to include provisions for enlargement of the number of flight surgeons on flying status with the Air Corps in the appropriations bill reported to the floor.

Ever since the number of surgeons on flying status was reduced from 75 to 5 four years ago, the Army has attempted to have this number increased. Though the number of surgeons assigned to duty with the Air Corps is regarded as sufficient, it is felt that for true efficiency, in order that a surgeon might observe the personnel over whom he exercises supervision actually in flight, all surgeons on duty with the corps should be on flying status.

This would involve approximately 95 more pilots at this time, and if the Air Corps increases are carried out, a minimum of 150 surgeons should be on flight status. It would cost \$1,440 a year to place each surgeon on flying status, and he conversely would have to fly a minimum of 10 hours a month.

There is no prohibition against surgeons voluntarily going aloft, but it is financially impracticable because of higher insurance premiums charged and other considerations.

Assignments of General Officers—Maj. Gen. Frank W. Rowell, now commanding the 2nd Division, with headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will be transferred on or about March 20, 1939, to Brooklyn, N. Y., to command the Port of Embarkation. Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, who is now in command at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., will assume command of the 2nd Division upon the relief of General Rowell.

Command of the 16th Infantry Brigade at Ft. Meade, which was held by General Krueger from July, 1938, until his promotion to major general Feb. 1, 1939, will be assumed by Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, who is now on duty at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. General Trott will assume command of the 16th Infantry Brigade upon expiration of his present tour of foreign service.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Lecturer at the next meeting of Naval medical and dental officers at the Naval Medical School, 8 p.m., March 6, will be Dr. William F. Rienhoff, Jr., of Johns Hopkins University. It was announced this week by Capt. W. Chambers, (MC), USN. Dr. Rienhoff will discuss "Peptic Ulcer."

Signal Corps—A testimonial scroll of honor was awarded by the Veteran Wireless Operators Association to Master Sgt. Stanley R. Morgan, Signal Corps, of Point Barrow, Alaska, for his heroic services during the influenza epidemic in 1935, in connection with annual dinner-cruise of the association in New York this month.

Sgt. Morgan, then a technical sergeant with the 1st Signal Service Co., during the epidemic of April 24 to May 7, 1935, though seriously ill himself with influenza and a mild attack of pneumonia, remained at his post, sending radio appeals for assistance for stricken natives. He has been commended for this action as well as for his services when Will Rogers and Wiley Post crashed to their deaths near Point Barrow.

Air Corps—Capt. Russell E. Randall, AC, Chief of the Observation Section, The Air Corps Advanced Flying School, gave a radio broadcast over KTSA, Feb. 23, 1939, describing the history and purpose of Observation Aviation and the special part the Observation Section plays in training Observation students at Kelly Field.

This is the third of a series of radio broadcasts on Kelly Field, which are sponsored by the San Antonio Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 614)

June 14; to command Tatnuck.

Lt. Egbert A. Roth, det. Naval Academy in May; to Childs as exec. officer.

Lt. Emery Roughton, to duty as executive officer, Preble.

Lt. Thomas H. Tonseth, det. Nav. War College, Newport, in May or June; to 4th Nav. Dist., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Herbert J. Campbell, det. Salinas abt. May 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Albert L. Gabbell, det. Lamberton abt. July 5; to Wasmuth.

Lt. (jg) Allen W. Moore, det. New York abt. May 16; to Ralph Talbot.

Lt. (jg) William B. Perkins, det. Stingray abt. May 17; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Otto A. Scherl, det. Anfares abt. June 14; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Vincent A. Sweeney, det. New York abt. June 1; to Dickerson.

Lt. (jg) Theodore H. White, det. S-21 abt. June 24; to instn. Naval Academy.

Ens. Robert M. Allison, det. Minneapolis abt. May 20; to Arkansas.

Ens. Leon S. Eubanks, det. Pensacola abt. May 20; to Dewey.

Ens. Monroe Kelly, Jr., det. Tennessee abt. May 16; to Gridley.

Ens. William N. Leonard, det. Honolulu abt. May 1; to Arkansas.

Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Thomas, (MC), det. Rigel abt. Feb. 14; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin F. Barker, (SC), ora. by C in C, Asiatic modified. To Rigel.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Dated Feb. 20, 1939

Capt. Harold V. McKittick, det. CO, Augusta; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Marshall B. Arnold, det. Comdr. Dest. Div. 14; to command Black Hawk.

Lt. Comdr. Walter C. Ansel, det. CO Bulmer; to duty as Comdr. Dest. Div. 14.

Lt. Comdr. James J. McGlynn, det. Asiatic Fleet; to command Bulmer.

Lt. Harry J. Hardwick, det. Asiatic Flt.; to Whipple as exec. officer.

Lt. John S. Chitwood, det. Asiatic Flt.; to Mindanao as exec. officer.

Lt. Clarence E. Coffin, Jr., det. Tutuila; to instn. Chinese language, Peking, China.

Lt. (jg) Charles C. Coley, det. Guam; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Comdr. Ruskin M. Lhamon, (MC), det. Marine Detachment, Peiping; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis.

Bosn. Clyde M. Pugh, det. NYd., Cavite; to Canopus.

Bosn. George L. Dunn, det. Canopus; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. W. S. Anderson, orders of Feb. 9, 1939, cancelled; det. from aeronautical organization of the Coast Guard and from Air Station, New York, N. Y., and assigned engineering training Ingham.

Lt. (jg) W. J. Lawrence, appointed Student Aviator; det. Sebago and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for aviation training, to report not later than Feb. 27, 1939.

Capt. C. F. Howell, det. as Southern Inspector, effective about June 1, 1939, and assigned as Northern Inspector.

Capt. H. E. Rideout, det. as Northern Inspector, effective about June 1, 1939, and assigned as Southern Inspector.

Comdr. W. A. Benham, det. Sebago, effective Aug. 1, 1939, and assigned Cleveland Division.

Comdr. C. H. Jones, det. New York Division, effective April 1, 1939, and assigned Headquarters.

Lt. Comdr. W. G. Bloom, Superintendent, Maritime Service Training Station, Government Island, Alameda, Calif., assigned additional duties as Commanding Officer, Base 11, and Purchasing Officer, Pacific Coast, effective about May 1, 1939.

Comdr. R. L. Jack, det. Southern California Section, San Francisco Division, effective upon relief by Comdr. L. L. Bennett, and assigned New Orleans Division; to assume command of Division, effective upon retirement of Capt. W. J. Wheeler, July 1, 1939.

Comdr. W. F. Towle, det. Hawaiian Section, San Francisco Division, effective about April 15, 1939, and assigned Saranac as commanding officer.

Comdr. G. T. Finlay, det. Base 11 and as Purchasing Officer, Pacific Coast, effective May 1, 1939, and assigned as Commander, Hawaiian Section, San Francisco Div.

Comdr. L. L. Bennett, det. Saranac, effective April 15, 1939, and assigned as Commander, Southern California Section, San Francisco Div.

Lt. Marius De Martino, det. plant of Diesel Engine Division, General Motors Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, effective upon completion of inspection duty, and assigned Mendota as engineer officer.

Lt. (jg) O. C. Rohnke, det. Bibb, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned engineering duty Saranac.

Chief Boatswain (L) F. E. Barnett, det. Cape Disappointment Station, effective when directed by Commander, 13th District, and as-

signed 13th District office.

Chief Machinist C. P. Moffett, det. Triton, effective upon relief by Machinist J. L. Wattengel, and assigned Cape May Group.

Chief Boatswain A. W. Powell, det. Thetis, effective about March 20, 1939, and assigned Dix.

Boatswain (T) E. E. Burch, det. War Department, effective March 15, 1939, and assigned New York Division.

Boatswain (T) Richard Herline, issued permanent appointment as Boatswain (L), with rank from Feb. 16, 1939.

Machinist J. L. Wattengel, det. Woodbury, effective upon relief by Machinist (T) L. V. T. Sleek, and assigned Triton as engineer officer.

Machinist G. C. Meyer, orders of Jan. 12, 1939, cancelled; det. Diesel Engine Division, General Motors Corporation, Cleveland, O., effective about March 1, 1939, and assigned plant of Defoe Boat and Motor Works, Bay City, Mich., in connection with construction of harbor tugs Nos. 72 and 73.

Carpenter R. L. Blanchett, office of Eastern Inspector, promoted to Chief Carpenter, with rank from Jan. 1, 1939.

Machinist (T) L. V. T. Sleek, det. Saranac, effective about March 15, 1939, and assigned Woodbury as engineer officer.

Boatswain (T) E. T. Turcotte, det. War Department, effective March 31, 1939, and assigned Thetis.

Boatswain (T) J. A. Small, det. War Department, effective March 31, 1939, and assigned Hamilton.

The following Boatswains promoted to Chief Boatswain, with rank from Feb. 1, 1939: Willie Skipper, Vladimir Nikolasy and William H. Jackson.

Gunner H. W. Parker, Bibb, promoted to Chief Gunner, with rank from Feb. 1, 1939.

Chief Yeoman Walter Lauer, Headquarters, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 613)

Cav. Div., station indicated: Harry W. Candler, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Frank S. Henry, Ft. Bliss, Tex., and Matthew W. Kane, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Riley, Kans., as students, Cavalry School, to station indicated: David V. Adamson, 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; William F. Damon, Jr., 14th Cav., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Charles M. Isley, 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; James H. Polk, 3rd Cav., Ft. Meyer, Va., and David Wagstaff, Jr., 3rd Cav., Ft. Meyer, Va.

1st Lt. Paul D. Harkins, from Ft. Riley, Kans., June 25, to 3rd Cav., Ft. Meyer, Va.

1st Lt. Joseph E. Bastion, Jr., prior orders to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., revoked.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.

Ch. Frederick H. Mochlmann, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., June 15, to Ft. Crook, Nebr.

Ch. Albert L. Evans, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 24, to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Ch. W. Roy Bradley, from Ft. Crook, Nebr., June 15, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA

Col. Lewis S. Ryan, retired for age, June 30.

Cal. Allan C. McBride, from office of C. of FA, Wash., D. C., to 76th FA, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., sail N. Y., July 18.

Lt. Col. Archibald V. Arnold, from Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Lt. Col. Sylvester D. Downs, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., July 1, to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Maj. Preston T. Vance, from Field Artillery School, as instructor, July 1, to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. William A. Bellderlinden, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 33rd FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Charles A. Beaucond, from Ft. Sill, Okla., Aug. 1, to Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. Henry D. Jay, from Hawaiian Dept., to Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Maj. John P. Ratay, from Newark, N. J., to Bucharest, Rumania, as military attache, temp. duty, office of C. of S., Wash., D. C., Aug. 7.

Capt. Alexander S. Bennet, from present assignment Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to 4th FA, Brig., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. John D. Salmon, from Panama Canal Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Arthur L. Cobb, prior orders from Hawaiian Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., amended to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Louis W. Haskell, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Following captains from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio:

Halstead C. Fowler, Douglas V. Johnson, and Joseph L. Langevin.

Capt. John C. Oakes, from Field Artillery School, July 1, to 4th FA Brig., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Verdi B. Barnes, from 18th FA, July 1, to FA School Detach., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Following captains from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to station indicated: Raymond H. Coombs, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; John B. Horton, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.;

(Continued on Next Page)

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Thomas A. Roberts, jr., 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; John J. Binns, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; Kenneth S. Sweeney, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; Escher C. Burkart, 25th FA, Madison Bks., N. Y.; Francis W. Farrell, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; William N. Gilmore, 76th FA, Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; Thomas B. Hedekin, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Walter R. Hensley, jr., 83rd FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Lemuel Mathewson, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; John B. Murphy, 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Valentine R. Smith, 80th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, and Clayton H. Studebaker, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Garrison B. Coverdale, from Philippine Dept., to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Gordon W. Seaward, from Lafayette, Ind., June 15, to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. Pery H. Brown, jr., from present assignment, Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC Lt. Col. Charles W. Bundy, from Newport, R. I., to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., June 1.

Maj. Valentine P. Foster, prior orders from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., April 1, amended to sail N. Y., June 1.

Capt. William H. J. Dunham, from Hawaiian Dept., to 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF. Col. Alexander W. Cleary, retired June 30, at own request, after more than 30 years' service.

Col. Henry W. Fleet, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., April 1, to duty with ORC, 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

Lt. Col. Leven C. Allen, from office of Ch. of Inf., Wash., D. C., June 29, to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Vernon Evans, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Maj. Howard Clark, 2nd, from student at C and GS School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, to duty at C and GS School.

Maj. George L. Eberle, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, to 28th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Maj. Homer C. Brown, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. John E. Grose, det. in IGD, Dept. 15, from Ft. Humphreys, D. C., to IGD, Hdq., 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md., temp. duty, Office of IG, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Furman W. Hardee, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Maj. Harry W. Bolan, from Chicago, Ill., to office of Chief, NGB, Wash., D. C., June 1.

Maj. Clinton E. Fenters, from Panama Canal Dept., to NG, Sanford, Fla.

Maj. John L. Pierce, from Inf. School, to 66th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Frank N. Roberts, prior orders sail S. F., Nov. 29, 1938, revoked.

Capt. John P. Kidwell, from Inf. School, to 66th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Jacob R. Moon, from Inf. School, to 66th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Frank G. Davis, from Philippine Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Evan McL. Houseman, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. J. Trimble Brown, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Benning, Ga., to station indicated: Laurence N. Buck, to 2nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.; James H. Carlisle, to 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Donald Donaldson, to 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Charles R. Kutz, to 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Albert P. Moessman, to 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Frederick J. Simpson, to 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Richard Steinbach, to 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; James O. Stephenson, to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; John B. Sullivan, to 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Harry W. Sweeting, jr., to 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; and Sidney T. Telford, to 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.: Augustus W. Dannemiller and Samuel F. Silver.

Following first lieutenants from Inf. School, to organization indicated, Ft. Benning, Ga.: Harold C. Davall, 66th Inf.; Cyrus A. Dolph, 3rd, 66th Inf.; Glenn H. Garrison, 66th Inf.; Maurice E. Kaiser, 66th Inf.; James I. King, 29th Inf., and Allan D. MacLean, 66th Inf.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 2nd Div., at station indicated: George H. Bishop, jr., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; John P. Blackshear, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; Peter D. Clainos, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; Stephen D. Cocheu, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; William F. Due, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Roland A. Elliott, jr., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Edward M. Harris, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; John C. Stapleton, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., and William V. Thompson, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Following first lieutenants from Inf. School, to organization indicated, Ft. Benning, Ga.: Walter E. Bare, jr., 29th Inf.; Herbert E. Batcheller, 24th Inf.; Travis T. Brown, 29th Inf.; Frank J. Caulfield, 24th Inf.; Edgar

G. Doleman, 29th Inf.; Roy T. Evans, jr., 29th Inf.; William L. Hardick, 24th Inf.; Richard C. Hopkins, 29th Inf.; James L. Richardson, jr., 29th Inf.; Joseph R. Russ, 29th Inf., and Lester L. Wheeler, 29th Inf.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Benning, Ga., to station indicated: Raymond C. Adkinson, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; Ralph Alspaugh, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Thomas H. Beck, 25th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; Charles P. Bellican, 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Richard C. Blatt, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; John A. Cleveland, jr., 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Melville B. Coburn, 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.; Frederick W. Coleman, 3rd, 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Robert H. Douglas, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; Meade J. Dugas, 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr.; Gordon M. Eyer, 2nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.; George P. Hill, jr., 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine; Adriane L. Hoebeke, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine; Frank Kowalski, jr., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cyril J. Letzelter, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Samuel A. Luttrell, 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; William J. Mahoney, 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr.; Autrey J. Maroun, 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Thomas A. McCray, 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Charles H. Miles, jr., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Austin A. Miller, 13th Inf., Ft. Adams, R. I.; George B. O'Connor, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine; Thomas A. O'Neill, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.; William W. Quinn, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.; John B. Richardson, jr., 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.; Milton L. Rosen, 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; Raymond W. Sellers, 2nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Robert E. Tucker, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine; Edward E. B. Weber, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Shelby F. Williams, 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo., and Thomas W. Woodyard, jr., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; also following second lieutenants: Frederick H. Gaston, jr., 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. D., and James R. Weaver, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC Col. Frank M. Andrews, from Langley Fld., Va., to Hdq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. Harrison W. Flickinger (Maj.), prior orders to duty as member of Aeronautical Board, Wash., D. C., attachment to Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C., and duty as director, Production Dept., Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, revoked.

Ohio, revoked.

Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, to office of C. of S., Wash., D. C., from 7th Bomb. Group, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

Maj. Jack Greer (Capt.), temp. appointment as major vacated, March 4.

Capt. Truman H. Landon, from Panama Canal Dept., to March Fld., Calif.

Capt. Wentworth Goss, from March Fld., Calif., to Langley Fld., Va., sail S. F., March 25.

2nd Lt. Leroy A. Rainey, from Kelly Fld., Tex., to Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C., March 15.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Martin L. Murphy, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for treatment.

W. O. August P. Diehl, from Lacarne, Ohio, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14.

W. O. William Avery, from Governors Island, N. Y., to AGD, Hdq., 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., Calif., sail N. Y., June 1.

W. O. Henry A. Clawson, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to ADG, Philippine Dept., sail S. F., June 27.

W. O. Thomas A. Fitzpatrick, from Philippine Dept., to AGD, Hdq., 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Following warrant officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to AGD at station indicated: Arnold A. Altman, Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.; Bernard Kehoe, Hdq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., and Walter Manhart, Hdq., 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.

Following warrant officers, from station indicated to AGD, Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 18: Joseph P. Immel, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Gehhardt, Chicago, Ill., and Robert W. O'Donnell, New York, N. Y.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Tech. Sgt. William T. French, DEMI, appointed warrant officer, March 1, from Roonville, Mo., to AGD, Hdq., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

M. Sgt. Edward Behnke, CAC, retired Feb. 28.

Tech. Sgt. Peter F. Crabtree, Cav., retired Feb. 28.

Sgt. Harry Burns, QMC, retired Feb. 28.

Sgt. Alejandro Manglanlan, Inf., retired Feb. 28.

1st Sgt. George Larkins, Inf., retired Feb. 28.

St. Sgt. Simon Wimberly, QMC, retired Feb. 28.

M. Sgt. William F. Brown, Cav., retired Feb. 28.

Sgt. John Sajaneck, Cav., retired Feb. 28.

Sgt. Bob Farrabee, Inf., retired Feb. 28.

Cpl. Leon Mendoza, FA, retired Feb. 28.

1st Sgt. Clarence A. Hammer, AC, retired Feb. 28.

Sgt. Nicomedes Espejo, CAC, retired Feb. 28.

Sgt. Joseph I. McNally, AC, retired Feb. 28, as 1st sergeant.

1st Sgt. Hallie Henry, CA, retired Feb. 28.

M. Sgt. William N. Rhude, Inf., retired March 31.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with QMC

1st Lt. Frank Fisher Dinges, QM-Res., continued on active duty, St. Louis, Mo., to home, Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 30.

Extended Active Duty with MC

Capt. Louis Adelman, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Denver, Colo., to home, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 23.

1st Lt. Leo Joseph Butler, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., until July 31.

Extended Active Duty with GSC

Lt. Col. Hazen Luerus Hoyt, jr., CAC-Res., continued on active duty as member of War Dept. Genl. Staff, to home, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., May 19, 1940.

Extended Active Duty with AC

Maj. Earl Lafayette House, Air-Res., ordered to active duty, March 2, to AGD, for training in office of C. of AC.

Following second lieutenants, Air-Res., prior orders from temp. duty at Kelly Fld., Tex., and duty at station indicated, to Barksdale Fld., La., Feb. 27, revoked: Joseph Roy Delaune, jr., Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala.; Robert Hamilton Monroe, Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., and Charles Alexander Watt, Chanute Fld., Rantoul, Ill.

2nd Lt. Mem Crear Weir, Air-Res., rel. from active duty, Barksdale Fld., La., to home, Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 28.

2nd Lt. John Beverly Preston, Air-Res., ordered to active duty, March 6, to Sacramento Air Depot, Sacramento, Calif., to home, Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 7, 1940.

(Please turn to Page 622)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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THE annual Society Circus or as it is styled this season "Hoofprints of 1939" will take place at Ft. Myer, April 14 through the 16th; and rehearsals for this popular event are already well under way.

The riding hall was the scene Wednesday of a merry crowd as riders; cavalry officers and society girls from Washington and near-by army posts met to begin their drills and to be put through their paces. While the different groups were performing in the tanbark, the alternates sat in the seats as spectators and encouraged their companions or ragged them, as the case might be, and after the rehearsal there were of course, several groups that gathered for tea and cocktails at the quarters of various folk stationed at the Fort.

Miss Ruth Ellen Patton, daughter of the Commandant of Ft. Myer, is of course one of the numerous cast. Others are the Misses Arly Jane and Elizabeth Burnett, daughters of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James W. Barnett, Miss Barbara Conrad, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Conrad, Miss Carol Fries, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Amos A. Fries, Miss Dorothy Cheves, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James W. Cheves, Miss Patricia Henry, daughter of Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, retired and Mrs. Henry, Miss Barbara Thompson, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, Miss Jean Kingman, daughter of Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, and many more.

Maj. David S. Rumbough is director of the show and is lining up scenarios daily. His assistants are Mrs. John Meade, wife of Captain Meade; Capt. F. A. Garrecht, Jr., Lt. B. S. Cook, Lt. R. C. McCabe, Mrs. B. L. Riggs, Mrs. L. D. Carter, Lt. J. B. Quill and Lt. H. K. Whalen, all of the Army.

The production is to show the part horses have played in civilization from medieval times to the present day. Riding, chariot driving, bicycling, flying and mounting floats will form scenes to be put on with Lady Godiva and Jeanne d'Arc having prominent roles. "Riders of All Nations" will also be depicted, under command of Lt. Col. Adolphus W. Roffe.

Miss Ruth Patton will be Brunhilde in the ride of the Valkyries.

Don Quixote will be taken by Capt. H. A. Luebbemann; Mazeppa in the Russian act will be in charge of Capt. Leslie D. Carter.

Paul Revere and the Spirit of '76, Washington and a Continental Battery, with Capt. Edward Strohbehn in charge—even Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman have not been forgotten, as Capt. Hugh Waddell can testify.

Civil War Days—Jeb Stewart's Cavalry charge will be a thrilling number, and floats depicting the artillery at Gettysburg will also be in evidence.

Custer's last stand and frontier days with an Indian village and Custer's camp are to be under the direction of Capt. Leslie Carter and then perhaps as anticlimax or not, as the mood strikes one, "the Gay Nineties."

Miss Ruth Ellen Patton was the center of a gay and happy party Tuesday evening at Ft. Myer, when her birthday was celebrated by a dance—a costume affair reminiscent of the days of Forty-Nine.

Mrs. Cecil Sherman Baker, wife of Captain Baker, USN, will entertain at a tea on Wednesday next in compliment to

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Mrs. Alexander Sharp, wife of Captain Sharp, commanding the USS Idaho, who is visiting Mrs. Courtland Nixon, widow of Major Nixon, at her home in Georgetown. Captain and Mrs. Sharp also own a house in Georgetown, but are at the present making their pied a terre at Long Beach, Calif.

Capt. R. W. Schuman, USN, and Mrs. Schuman entertained at dinner Friday evening for their week-end guest, Mrs. M. E. Higgins, wife of Captain Higgins of the Medical Corps at Portsmouth, N. H. They will also have a cocktail party tomorrow afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Higgins.

Mrs. Higgins has been the guest of Col. Calvin B. Matthews, USMC, and Mrs. Matthews, and also of Mrs. J. D. Gilliam at Wardman Park, who entertained for her at a luncheon Monday last, the company, numbering thirty-two being entertained at the Chevy Chase Club.

The Easter Junior Service Dance in the Sail Loft at the Navy Yard will be on Friday, Mar. 31, from 9:00 P. M. to 1:00 A. M. Admission, as usual, will be by pass.

Mrs. Frank Royer Keefer, wife of Brig. Gen. F. R. Keefer, USA, has gone to San Antonio, Tex., to visit her mother, Mrs. Henry Terrell, of Terrell Hills. She will return the latter part of March.

Mrs. Martin Owen Cahill, widow of the late Capt. Martin Owen Cahill, QMC, is now residing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Burke, at their home, 418 Pembroke Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, who has been living at the Carlton Hotel in Biarritz for the past two and a half years, returned on the Washington late in January and has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Schoellkopf at the Nautilus Hotel in Miami Beach.

For the past week Mrs. Fuqua has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harriet Weeks, at Ft. Benning, Ga., and will later go to San Diego to visit her parents, Maj. and Mrs. John Stafford.

General Fuqua remained in Biarritz where Mrs. Fuqua plans to join him early in June.

A large hop was held in Dahlgren Hall last Saturday night for the three upper classes of Midshipmen and their friends. Many of the latter stayed over Sunday and the quaint little town on the Severn was filled with pretty girls and their escorts, promenading between showers Sunday afternoon.

Maj. Gen. Snedley Butler, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Butler, now of Newtown Square, Pa., were visitors at Quantico over the week-end.

Comdr. W. S. Popham, USN, and Mrs. Popham are entertaining at a cocktail party this afternoon at their home in Woodley Road.

Mrs. Thomas Holcolm, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, has returned to the Commandant's House from the hospital, where she has been ill.

(Continued on Next Page)



MRS. PETER BELIN
who before her recent marriage was Miss Mary E. D. Cootes, daughter of Mrs. Harry N. Cootes and the late Colonel Cootes, former Commandant of Ft. Myer.

Weddings and Engagements

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Macon Raine Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lewis of Elizabeth, N. J. to Lt. Andre Jacques Dechaene, son of Capt. and Mrs. Jacques Dechaene, also of Elizabeth, N. J. The marriage took place last week in the post chapel at Randolph Field, Texas. The ceremony was performed by the post chaplain, in a military wedding.

The bride is a descendant of one of the old first families of Virginia.

Lieutenant Dechaene, who was recently graduated from the United States Army Air Corps at Kelly Field, is stationed at Brooks Field. He attended the University of Illinois and the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University.

Mrs. Dechaene is a first cousin of Mrs. Douglas Gilbert, the former Michaux Raine, wife of Lt. D. Gilbert now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. Gen. William H. Hay, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Hay announce the engagement of their granddaughter, Barbara, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carman Hay, to Richard Leland Jewell, of Chicago.

Miss Hay was graduated from Vassar College in 1938 and has been attending secretarial school in Boston this winter. Mr. Jewell was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1936 and is at present associated with the Standards Department of Swift and Company of Chicago.

The wedding will take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sylvester Culbertson of Pleasant Ridge announce the engagement of their daughter, Suzanne Hopkins, to Capt. Clyde Eugene Steele, the son of Mrs. Perry Steele of Chillicothe, and the late Mr. Steele.

Since her graduation from Withrow High School, Miss Culbertson has been studying for the past three years at the Atherton School of Theater Arts.

This news was revealed at a tea given by the bride's mother, when the guests were presented with a tiny map of Panama, upon which were attached tiny figures autographed by the bride and groom-elect.

Those who presided at the flower-decked tea table were Mrs. E. M. Hacker of Park Hills, Ky., an aunt of the bride; Mrs. Slade Carr of Park Hills; Mrs. Roland Hunt of Pleasant Ridge and Miss Ann Duval of Indianapolis.

Miss Jane Cruikhead Callahan's betrothal to Lt. Henry Sneed Massie, USMC, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Callahan, of Bedford, Va. Lieutenant Massie, who is on duty at the Marine base in San Diego, is the son of Mrs. E. R. Massie of San Diego and formerly of Lynchburg, Va. He is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute. The attractive bride-elect was graduated in June from William and Mary College, where she specialized in art.

Mrs. Douglas L. Howard announces the engagement of her daughter, Anne, to Lt. (jg) Donald Irving Thomas, USN. Miss Howard is the daughter of the late Capt. Douglas L. Howard, USN, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Thomas Benton Howard, USN, and the late Rear Adm. John Marshall Bowyer, USN. Lieutenant Thomas was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in the class of 1932 and is at present stationed at the Postgraduate School. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Irving Thomas of Richmond, Va.

Maj. John E. Selby, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Selby announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to 2nd Lt. Truman A. Spencer, Jr., Air Res., son of Mr. T. A. Spencer of Carrizozo, N. Mex., and grandson of the late William C. McDonald, the first Governor of New Mexico after it became a state.

The engagement of Mr. Douglas Deane Hall, son of Mrs. Claude E. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Martha Larriek Conley has been announced. (Please turn to Page 622)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

February 28, 1939

Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown gave a dinner on Thursday night in honor of the Governor of Maryland, Herbert R. O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor.

Mrs. Brownlee, wife of Lt. Robert C. Brownlee, and Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lt. Lord M. Taylor, left last week for Florida to be gone until about the middle of April.

Mrs. Curtis, wife of Lt. John P. Curtis, arrived here on Saturday from the West Coast to visit Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey. Mrs. Curtis will go from here to Newburyport, Mass., to visit her mother.

Lt. and Mrs. Clarence Marbury White, Jr., who have just left Pensacola and are on their way to the West Coast, are spending several weeks with Lieutenant White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Marbury White at their home here.

Mrs. Niblack, widow of Adm. Albert Niblack is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Edgar L. Woods at the Naval Hospital.

Mrs. Giles, wife of Lt. Comdr. Donald T. Giles, and their son, Donald, who have been spending the winter with Mrs. Giles' mother, left of Sunday for Philadelphia, where Lieutenant Commander Giles is stationed.

Lt. and Mrs. Lloyd Mustin had as their guests for the week-end, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. B. Howard of New York.

Comdr. and Mrs. John Huse of Carvel Hall entertained at a dinner dance on Saturday night in honor of Capt. and Mrs. George Baum of Philadelphia. Captain Baum, former attaché at Berlin, and Mrs. Baum came here to spend the week-end with Commander and Mrs. Huse.

Lt. Donald I. Thomas and Miss Anne Howard, whose engagement has recently been announced were the guests of honor at a cocktail party on Saturday afternoon given by Mr. Harry Crooks of Washington, in the cocktail lounge of Carvel Hall.

Adm. J. M. Reeves and his niece, Miss Reeves were guests at Carvel Hall for the week-end.

Capt. William Vestal, USA, of Ft. Monroe, Va., and Mrs. Vestal, were the guests of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. M. Graham for the week-end. They attended the Army and Navy basketball game at the Naval Academy on Saturday.

Mrs. Bowman, wife of Capt. Mark C. Bowman and Mrs. Abercrombie, wife of Lt. Comdr. Laurence A. Abercrombie were honored guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. J. Craig King on Tuesday at the Raleigh in Washington.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

March 3, 1939

The West Point Players presented "The Dark Tower," a melodrama, by Alexander Woolcott. Thursday night the play was given in the auditorium of the new gymnasium for the enlisted personnel of the post. Friday evening for the officers of the post and their families, and tonight's performance will be given for the cadets and their guests.

The play was directed by Mrs. William L. McCulla, who had assisting her in the production Mrs. John H. Evans and Mrs. Raymond Millener, in charge of costumes; Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence Brownlee and Lt. William O. Blandford, in charge of properties, and Mrs. John C. B. Elliot, in charge of scenery.

Members of the cast included Lt. Col. Herman Benkema, Capt. and Mrs. Eliazar Parmlin, Mrs. James H. Cunningham, Mrs. John C. B. Elliot, Mrs. Harold E. Brooks, Mrs. Philip F. Kromer, Mr. Charles Davis and the following Lieutenants, James Hannigan, Robert Wood, Paul Broden, Glenn A. Farris, Stanley Sawicki and John R. Crume, Jr.

Lt. and Mrs. Christian Clark, of Governor's Island, N. Y., were guests this week of Lt. Thomas Wells and Lt. Marshall Hurt. Lieutenant Clark is aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum.

Mrs. James L. Hayden, of Ft. Amador, C. Z., is the guest this week of Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Van Santvoord are the week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat. Mr. Van Santvoord is head master at the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn.

Lt. and Mrs. Gaspare F. Blunda had visiting them this week, Miss Dorothy Barton, of New York, and Marchese Ignazio Sanfelice, who is the Italian Vice-Consul in New York.

Mrs. Elvin R. Helberg has arrived on the post from Washington, to pass the week-end as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Eliazar Parmlin. Mrs. Helberg will visit her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Elvin R. Helberg, next week.

Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Horn have as guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mulford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Smith Mowry, of New York.

Mrs. Charles P. Summerall departed this week for Phoenix, Va., where she will pass several days as the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder.

Mrs. Stuart M. Bevans, of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., is the guest this week of Capt. and Mrs. Francis A. March 3d.

Lt. and Mrs. O'Neill K. Kane had as guests

over the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Krook, of Summit, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Weed, of Beacon, N. Y., and Mrs. Clarence R. Fitzsimons, of Highland Park, N. Y., were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alvin T. Bowers.

Mrs. Edward J. McGaw departed Wednesday for Washington where she will be the guest for several days of Maj. and Mrs. Herbert C. Holdridge. Captain McGaw accompanied the Army boxing squad to College Park, Md., yesterday, where Army will meet the University of Maryland squad this afternoon.

The Army swimming team meets the Navy team at Annapolis tomorrow afternoon. Lt. Charles B. Duff accompanied the team and will remain over the week-end as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Elroy L. Vanderkloot.

The following officers will accompany the Army fencing team to Annapolis this week-end: Lt. Philip Wehle, Lt. John A. Berry, Lt. Morris O. Edwards and Lt. Lawrence Brownlee. Lieutenant Brownlee will be the guest in Annapolis of his brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Robert Brownlee.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Feb. 25, 1939

Eighty-two persons this year have been invited to wear the colors of the Fort Leavenworth Hunt (Green) for faithfully attending the hunts in good and in bad weather.

The Fort Leavenworth Hunt is a member of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and is one of the recognized hunts of America. It is one of the five army hunts to obtain this distinction. The others being: The Cavalry School Hunt, the Infantry School Hunt, the Artillery Hunt and the First Cavalry Division Hunt.

Following are those who were presented the "Green Collar": Mrs. C. H. Studebaker, Mrs. S. E. Brett, Miss Baba Benitez, Miss Dorothy Lafferty, Miss Lucille Lafferty, Miss Loessa Coffey, Miss Mera Coffey, Mrs. Paul Mueller, Mrs. W. N. Todd, Mrs. L. W. Haskell, Mrs. H. S. Hansell, Mrs. C. A. Wilkenson, Mrs. Sidna Orr, Miss M. J. Helmers, Miss Dorothy Conditine, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. R. A. Ericson, Mrs. Evelynne Tarr, Miss Nancy Todd, Mrs. Sally Slade, Mrs. Nell Arrowsmith, Mrs. E. B. Sebre, Mrs. A. H. Bender, and Miss Opal Morrison, Lt. Col. E. Gilbreath, Cav., Lt. Col. P. R. Davidson, Cav., Capt. F. deL. Comfort, Cav., Maj. M. H. Ellis, Cav., Capt. J. P. Willey, Cav., Lt. Col. T. P. Taylor, Inf., Capt. H. M. Zeller, Cav., Capt. R. D. Palmer, Cav., Capt. R. G. Lowe, Cav., Maj. W. N. Todd, Cav., Lt. R. H. Harrison, FA, Lt. Col. S. D. Downs, FA, Brig. Gen. Charles M. Bundel, Lt. Col. R. E. McQuillin, Cav., Maj. E. M. Benitez, CAC, Capt. E. C. Greiner, Cav., Capt. C. H. Studebaker, FA, Lt. Col. A. P. Thayer, Cav., Capt. J. A. Smith, FA, Capt. L. W. Haskell, FA, Capt. J. L. Langevin, FA, Lt. Col. W. C. Chase, Cav., Capt. G. B. Rogers, Cav., Capt. C. H. Noble, Cav., Capt. C. H. Reed, Cav., Maj. J. C. MacDonald, Cav., Col. C. I. Crockett, Inf., General Brees, General Herr, Capt. Z. W. Moores, Cav., Lt. Col. H. C. Mandell, Cav., Capt. Patrick Curran, Irish Army, Capt. Joseph P. Emphy, Irish Army, Maj. C. J. Rohsenberger, Cav., Lt. Col. E. F. Koenig, Inf., Maj. J. S. Rodwell, Cav., Capt. W. S. Biddle, Cav., 1st Lt. H. S. Hansell, Cav., Maj. E. M. Yon, Inf., Maj. C. W. Yull, Inf., Maj. C. W. Walton, CWS, Maj. F. Marshall, Inf., Capt. E. B. Thompson, CAC, Lt. Col. J. B. Thompson, Cav., Capt. W. B. Griffith, Inf., Robert A. Smith, Capt. J. K. Bush, Inf., Maj. A. C. Smith, Cav., Maj. C. A. Wilkenson, Cav., Candler A. Wilkinson, Jr., John W. Coffey, Jr., Vincent Ellis, Albert Ellis, David Ellis, Capt. M. E. Gross, AC, Cary I. Crockett, Jr., Richard R. Peabody, Capt. A. H. Bender, CAC.

Michaux Raine Gilbert.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

February 26, 1939

Bon voyage was said to Miss Ann Smeallie, popular debutante, when members of the Army-Navy Sorority, of which she is president, met at the home of Miss Josephine Bradley, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Willis

W. Bradley. In connection with the sorority meeting, there was a tea and handkerchief shower for Miss Smeallie. Twenty of the younger set were present in Miss Bradley's home on Argonne Avenue. Miss Josephine Bradley will head the sorority for several months. She is now vice president and social chairman.

Miss Blair will be the center of many pre-nuptial parties between now and June, inspired by the formal announcement today by her parents, Maj. Ben Butler Blair, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Blair, of Palos Verdes Estates, of their daughter's betrothal to Ens. James Norris Mayes, USN. Miss Blair has resided for the past six years in Southern California, first at Fort McArthur, when Major Blair was ordered there, and in Palos Verdes since the Army officer's retirement. Ens. Mayes is the son of Mrs. James J. Mayes and the late Colonel Hayes, USA, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1937, and is attached to the USS Mississippi.

Younger service set debas will assemble Tuesday evening for a box supper in the home of Misses Winnie-Fred and Ann Jacobs, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Walter Jacobs, of East Second Street. Guests will be members of the Army-Navy Sorority and the supper will be followed by roller skating.

Mrs. Frank H. Dean was hostess Friday at a tea in her home for wives of officers on Vice-Admiral J. W. Greenslade's staff and a few others. Mrs. O. E. Grimm and Mrs. B. H. Bierl poured. Other guests were Mrs. C. L. Steiner, R. D. Zern, W. K. Mendenhall, Jr., M. R. Derr, W. M. Downes, T. A. Smith, Bayard Coyner, T. L. Schumacher, Finley Frances, J. R. Luten, R. W. Abbott, James Rutter and J. M. Taylor.

NORFOLK, VA.

March 2, 1939

Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Keimling were hosts on Thursday at one of the American card parties, the proceeds of which are to be used for underprivileged children.

Bridge was played at two tables, and those subscribing were Mr. and Mrs. George Herby, Mrs. Leo Portlock, Mrs. T. H. Nicholson, Mrs. Ray Near, Mrs. Howard W. Hussey, Mrs. Edgar Tisdale, Mrs. R. M. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bartlett, Mrs. Charles N. Eskey, Mrs. W. C. Carr, and H. Hubbell.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward L. McDermott entertained recently at a dinner party at the Officers' Club at the Naval Operating Base. Their guests numbered twenty-eight.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Charlton entertained at a cocktail party Friday afternoon at their quarters in the Navy Yard in honor of their guest, Miss Charlotte Starr, of Philadelphia. The guests numbered forty.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Hague had as their recent guests at their home in the Navy Yard, Lt. Comdr. Evander W. Sylvester, of Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph D. McAfee were hosts on Tuesday afternoon at the Officers' Club in the Navy Yard, when they presented Mrs. Freeman Falk in a piano recital.

Mrs. William H. H. Turville entertained at a bridge luncheon Monday at her home in Larchmont in honor of Mrs. Charles S. Freeman, who is spending some time visiting friends here.

Mrs. Freeman was also honored on Saturday at a luncheon given by Mrs. J. Warner Moore, wife of Chaplain Moore, USN, at her home on Oak Grove Road. Mrs. Moore's other guests were Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze, Mrs. Lewis W. Jennings, Mrs. Robert R. Blaisdell, Mrs. William H. H. Turville, and Mrs. Leon I. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Charlton entertained informally at dinner Saturday evening at their quarters in the Navy Yard in honor of Ambrose Clark and George Hunyan, of Schenec-

tady, New York, who were their guests for the week-end en route to Florida.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Matthews were hosts at a cocktail party last week at their home on Westover Avenue. The guests numbered thirty.

Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze was hostess at a luncheon at her quarters at the Naval Base in honor of Miss Margaret Stewart Tausig, one of the season's debutantes. Mrs. Leutze's guests numbered twenty-two.

Lt. and Mrs. Bernard J. Skahill entertained recently at a cocktail party at their quarters at the Naval Base in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Ellis K. Wakefield, who will leave sometime this month for duty in Guam.

Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

but is recovering but slowly owing to a sinus complication, to the regret of her many friends.

Mrs. Cootes, widow of Col. Harry N. Cootes, has gone to Haiti to visit her son, Mr. Merritt Cootes, Third Secretary of the U. S. Legation there, and while she is away Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Henry and Miss Patricia Henry are occupying her house in Alexandria. Mrs. Cootes daughter, Mary was recently married to Mr. Peter Belin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lamont Belin.

Comdr. William D. Thomas, USN, and Mrs. Thomas gave a dinner-dance last Saturday evening to celebrate her birthday and to say farewell for a little while at least, as they are leaving shortly for Nevada, where they have a ranch, not far from Reno and surrounded by snow-capped mountains. They plan to spend some little time there. Mrs. Thomas was the daughter of Mr. George T. Marye, one-time U. S. Ambassador to Russia and of the Marye family of Virginia, around whose old house in Fredericksburg waged one of the fiercest battles of the war between the states. Mrs. Marye has already left Washington for Hot Springs, Ark., and will go on from there to her place in Burlingame, Cal.

A Washington's Birthday Party was held at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Friday evening, Feb. 17, as the third and last dance of the Fall-Winter series of officers' dances. The ballroom was appropriately decorated. Receiving were: Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Van Patten, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, and Comdr. and Mrs. G. Church. The guests were presented by Lt. Comdr. Wm. W. Behrens, USN, Senior Aide to the Commandant. More than five hundred persons attended this most successful party.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring, and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Swanson expect to attend the "Cabinet Dinner" tonight to celebrate the anniversary of the President's first inauguration, a dinner given annually by all the members of the Cabinet jointly, instead of as in other administrations, a dinner each week by a Cabinet officer in honor of his chief. Mrs. Woodring was one of the Cabinet women present at the Women's

(Continued on Next Page)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 619)

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. Richard Arthur Harding, CA-Res., to Capt., March 2.
1st Lt. Vall Allen Van Natta, Inf.-Res., promoted to Capt., March 1.
2nd Lt. Eck Lee Baugh, CA-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 27.
2nd Lt. William Herbert Knaack, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 27.
2nd Lt. Thomas Estes Moore, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., March 1.
2nd Lt. Hurley William Chase, FA-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 25.
2nd Lt. Robert Byron McClellan, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., March 1.
2nd Lt. Matt Peter Dobrinic, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 28.
2nd Lt. Russell Leo Dudley, FA-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 28.
2nd Lt. Abram Loeb Freiman, QM-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 28.
2nd Lt. William Irvin Fernald, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., March 1.
2nd Lt. Charles Frederick Scott, Jr., AC-Res., to 1st Lt., March 10.
2nd Lt. John Louis Dufrane, Jr., AC-Res., to 1st Lt., March 1.
2nd Lt. Podge McCauley Reed, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., March 1.
2nd Lt. Herbert Arthur Orr, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., March 12.

Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

National Press Club dinner and stunt party last night, at which Mrs. Roosevelt was guest of honor in a two-fold capacity—as First Lady and as an active newspaper woman. Mrs. Woodring assisted Mrs. Jovett Shouse at a cocktail party preceding the dinner. Secretary and Mrs. Woodring will be guests tonight at a buffet supper at which the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wallace will entertain. Immediately afterwards Mrs. Woodring is leaving for Southport, Conn., to visit her sister, Mrs. Donald Carpenter and the new baby in the latter's family. She will be gone about ten days.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 620)

nounced by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Conley of Guilford, Frederick, Maryland.

Mr. Hall's father was the late Mr. Cunningham Hall of Richmond, Va. Miss Conley has been a frequent visitor at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Swanson throughout the winter. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Holley Baker, daughter of Capt. Cecil Sherman Baker (SC), USN, and Mrs. Baker, to Lt. Earl Hallett Pope, USN, son of Rear Adm. Ralph Pope, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Pope, and nephew of Capt. David W. Todd, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Todd, was solemnized in Manila, Philippine Islands, on Feb. 9.

The ceremony was performed by Lt. Comdr. C. A. Neyman (ChC), USN, at the home of Capt. Riley F. McConnell, USN, and Mrs. McConnell, who are occupying the residence built by former Governor to the Philippines Cameron Forbes. The great beauty of the house and grounds stretching to the sea furnished a superb setting for the wedding party. While the orchestra from the flagship, Augusta, played the wedding march, the bride, on the arm of Captain McConnell, made her way across the broad lawn toward the improvised altar placed against a group of pandanus and palms arranged in a U shape, with the sea wall, Manila Bay, and the approaching sunset as a background.

Two tall white columns, upon which were placed large seashells filled with gardenias and white gladiolas, flanked the altar rail, also decked with gardenias.

The groom had as his best man, Lt. John H. Kentley (CC), USN. The bride wore an embroidered white net dress with long waist crossed with bands of shirring of the plain net which comprised the billowing skirt. She wore a white picture hat and carried madonna lilies and white gladiolas. Inside the house, with its high thatched roof raised on bamboo beams, its flooring of split bamboo, its woven bamboo walls and its sliding doors set with shell panes, was served the supper. Here the wedding cake, presented to the bride by Commander Kinley

of the SS Empress of Canada, resplendent with nautical details, anchors and life buoys, topped by a miniature destroyer and a silver bell, emblematic of the groom's present duty, was cut by the bride with the groom's sword. Tall antique Spanish candlesticks with their garlands of brise and crystal ornaments decorated the long table where punch and sandwiches were served to the guests.

Mrs. Pope is the fourth generation of service families in the Army and Navy. Her grandfather was the late Capt. Asher Carter Baker, USN, and her great grandfather was Colonel William Reese, USA, Gen. W. T. Sherman, USA, was her great uncle. Other uncles of hers are Col. Charles Rees Lloyd, USA-Ret., Col. Alexander Cooper, MC, USA, and Lt. Col. Warren Fales, USA.

Reenlistment Allowances

(Continued from First Page)

Displaying a fighting spirit, the House of Representatives on Wednesday of this week swung in behind the move to eliminate the ban against paying the reenlistment allowance, as proposed by the Senate, and refused by a vote of 156 to 21 to agree to the Senate amendment. Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of Va., administration leader in the attempt to ban the payment of the allowance, was forced to abandon the fight when members of the House, led by Representative Ed. V. Izac, of Calif., rose almost to a man to demand that the House insist on elimination of the restriction from the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.

The history of the attempt by administration leaders to deny payment of the reenlistment allowance to personnel of the armed services by means of riders or amendments on the Independent Offices Bill this session reveals a definite fight by a substantial number of members of the House, a number of whom are ex-servicemen against banning the payment of the allowance. Representative Woodrum brought the Independent Offices Bill before the House for consideration with the ban against payment included in it. Representative Izac made a point of order that the ban was legislation and should not be included in an appropriations bill. He was sustained by the Chair and the bill was passed without the ban. When the bill came before the Senate, that body adopted an amendment offered by Senator James F. Byrnes, of S. C., banning payment of the allowance.

The bill then went to conference and the House and Senate conferees disagreed.

When the conferees reported to the House that agreement had been reached on all points with the exception of the reenlistment allowance ban, Representative Woodrum attempted to gain the backing of the House for the ban by offering an amendment banning payment indefinitely. He had no sooner offered his amendment than a number of representatives took the floor to denounce the injustice being done the enlisted men of the services. A vote was taken, and he lost his amendment, 131 to 29. He then adopted parliamentary tactics and moved that a quorum was not present. The Speaker counted the House and reported that a quorum was present. Defeated on his amendment to ban payment indefinitely, Mr. Woodrum asked that the House adopt the Senate amendment banning payment for the fiscal year 1940. On this he was defeated by a vote of 156 to 21.

The following debate ensued when Representative Woodrum began his fight to prevent payment of the allowance:

The Speaker, The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: On page 68, beginning in line 1, insert:

"Sec. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, shall be available for the payment of enlistment allowance to enlisted men for reenlistment within a period of 3 months from date of discharge as to reenlistments made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, notwithstanding the applicable provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the act entitled 'An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service,' approved June 10, 1922 (37 U. S. C. 13, 16)."

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I

move to recede and concur with an amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 17 and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

"Sec. 6. Hereafter no enlisted man shall be entitled to or be paid an enlistment allowance for reenlistment, notwithstanding the applicable provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the act entitled 'An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service,' approved June 10, 1922 (37 U. S. C. 13, 16)."

Mr. Izac. Mr. Speaker, 83 years ago we placed in the basic law of this Nation a provision for the payment of reenlistment gratuity amounting to between \$100 and \$200 a year per reenlistment for every enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Coast Guard, provided within a limited period of time than man would reenlist. We continued this payment of the gratuity all these years until 1933, when, under the Economy Act, we deemed it advisable, apparently, that we should not pay it any more. The Economy Act of 1933 took away from the enlisted man this reenlistment gratuity. If it were being paid at the present time, it would amount to about \$5,000,000 a year for all of the services. That is not as much as we are paying every year for the training of new men, which, as far as the Navy is concerned, amounts to \$256 for the first 3 months of their enlistment. So you can see it is not an economy measure. It is just one of those things that is left over from the Economy Act, for which there is really no good reason.

Let me show you how we have been treating the Regulars in the past. For instance, if a Regular is disabled and has to be retired or pensioned, his pension is \$45 a month, provided he is totally and permanently disabled. A war veteran receives \$100. Let us suppose he does not suffer as much, being only a Regular. Let us look at his mother. If he is killed in action, his mother gets \$15 a month, if you please. If a disabled Regular dies, he is not even awarded the Stars and Stripes for his casket. The war veteran is. We pay him a wage while in service that is far below the standards set up by the Wage and Hour Act passed in the last session, and we work him possibly 24 hours a day, if need be. His pay has not been materially changed since 1908, and since 1922 we have taken it as the basic law of the land that every enlisted man, because of his greater experience, is entitled to his gratuity on reenlistment. As I have pointed out, it amounts to from \$100 to \$200 per reenlistment.

Mr. Luther A. Johnson. These payments all go to the privates and noncommissioned officers?

Mr. Izac. These are the lower-paid brackets of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Mr. Voorhis of California. I take it the gentleman's point is that if we have this reenlistment allowance it will make up, in some degree, for the very poor pay that the regular gets; is that it?

Mr. Izac. It permits those enlisted men to go home every 4 years and see the old folks. Now you are depriving them of that. They have tried time and again to take this gratuity away from the enlisted men. The Army and Navy Departments have begged them to put it in our bills. Every year this committee of Congress comes here, and by ruse or subterfuge, takes it out.

I believe the time has come when this Congress should assert itself and say it will give to our enlisted men the thing that the law provides, the thing to which they are entitled. It is no more than justice for the enlisted man.

Mr. Geyer of California. Is it not the gentleman's opinion that at this time when war is so prevalent we cannot do too much for these boys who are our defense?

Mr. Izac. I thank the gentleman. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars—yes, billions of dollars—for guns, planes, and other material of war, but we are not doing anything for the flesh and blood that make it possible for these guns and planes to be properly manned. (Applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the amendment offered by the gentleman be voted down and that the House insist upon its position.

Mr. Wadsworth. Mr. Speaker, this is the sixth year running in which this matter has been brought before the House in a fashion which ought to make every Member of this House sit up and listen. Time and again this same item or its equivalent has been knocked out in the House on a point of order, being legislation on an appropriation bill; but time and again the Senate reinserted the item and it has come back here in a conference report. Up to this date from 1933 the effort has been made to rob these men of this item of their pay which is provided for in the pay law by doing it year by year with the favorite device of saying that none of the money appropriated in this or any other act shall during the ensuing fiscal year be used to give these men the pay to which they are entitled under the statute. The situation before us today is

somewhat different; in fact, it is very, very different; for while the Senate has inserted into this conference report the provision which would keep this pay from these men for 1 year, the gentleman from Virginia now moves that this provision be changed, and as has just been read from the desk, he asked the House to vote for a permanent change in the pay law. Hereafter, he says, these men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps shall never get this pay. This can be done apparently under the rules. Here on a moment's notice there can be shoved before the House of Representatives in a conference report dealing solely with appropriations, a piece of permanent legislation without any consultation with the standing Committee on Military Affairs, without any consultation with the standing Committee on Naval Affairs, who have jurisdiction over legislation governing the pay of the enlisted men of the armed services. This may be technically within the rule, but it is an outrage as a matter of legislation. (Applause.)

Mr. Slivovich. Will the gentleman be kind enough to tell us how we are to vote if we want to do justice to the men who reenlist in the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps?

Mr. Wadsworth. Vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California has told you almost all of the story. Let us look at it for a moment; let me review it if I have time. In the Economy Act of 1933 all the servants of the Government took reductions. Members of the House took reductions in their salaries. Members of the Senate, of the Cabinet, all the civil servants, all the enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, all the officers—even disabled veterans—took a cut. Since that time every single cent has been restored except the cut inflicted upon the enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, and this is that cut.

Mr. Dingell. Is not this the same principle I have been discussing on the floor of the House, objecting to the Appropriations Committee doing something that the legislative committee had probably previously passed upon and come to a different conclusion upon? If this be the case, I say to my friend that he ought to convince his brethren on the right-hand side to vote with him at this time, as I propose to do.

Mr. Wadsworth. I hope to convince him, whoever he is. I did not catch the gentleman's name.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of military policy. This term "gratuity" is not an accurate description. It is not a gratuity that we are giving to these men or should have given to these men for the last 6 years, it is a part of their pay and is an allowance that has been paid for over 80 years in the Navy and for something like 40 years in the Army. It was renewed in the Pay Act of 1922.

As a matter of important military policy we want good men to continue to reenlist in the Army and the Navy; we want them to stay and rise to the grade of sergeant and first sergeant; we want them to stay and rise to the grade of chief petty officer. It is an old, old truism—and every veteran of this House knows it—that the men with 15, 16, 18, and 20 years' service are the most valuable servants in the whole Government. They are the backbone of our military forces. If you discourage reenlistment you will, as the gentleman from California says, have to enlist more recruits each year; and to train a recruit costs far more than to reenlist a sergeant and give him this reenlistment allowance. These men have not been treated fairly. (Applause.)

Mr. Van Zandt. Mr. Speaker, we have said a lot during this session concerning national defense, and in that discussion we have mentioned the privileges and benefits that the commissioned personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are entitled to. Very little, however, has been said about the soldier, the sailor, and the marine. I want to speak about the man who enlisted in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps prior to the passage of the so-called Economy Act. He entered the armed forces of his country with the understanding that he would make this a profession and, further, with the understanding he would receive upon reenlistment a gratuity. He so planned his life.

Mr. Hawks. And he never considered it a gratuity, did he?

Mr. Van Zandt. He did not. Along came the Economy Act, denying that man who decided to make the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps his profession this reenlistment allowance. If you want to make a contribution to our national defense, I say give to the men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, the enlisted men—the sailor, the private, or the marine—this reenlistment gratuity.

Mr. Keller. Is it not true that the whole idea of the Economy Act was that it would be temporary?

Mr. Van Zandt. Exactly. Mr. Reed of New York. It has been admitted that it cost anywhere from \$6,000 to \$8,000 to train a man in industry.

Mr. Van Zandt. Yes. Mr. Reed of New York. To train a man in the Army would undoubtedly cost a figure

(Please turn to Page 624)

Attacks Navy Selection

Under the heading "Damn Selection," the "United States Naval Academy Alumni Bulletin," published in Laguna Beach, Calif., cracks vigorously at the selection system in its March issue, now in the mails.

"A decent promotion bill," says the magazine, which is edited and published by A. H. Guthrie, USNA '12, "could be written by educated men with the full force of Naval tradition and the good of the service behind it if—personal jealousies, complexes, bickerings and poisonous feelings were eliminated from the discussion."

The article reads as follows:

... To home, retired from all active duty, and we thank you for your service in the Navy ...

What does this all mean?

Heartbreak for men who have dedicated their lives to their country. Heartbreaks for the family since Navy wives often take it much harder than their husbands. Loss of a man's morale in many cases, and loss of his services to the country.

For what?

To increase the flow of midshipmen through the Academy who, in turn, must undergo long training to reach the efficient point at which these officers have retired, then possibly be retired in turn.

Frankenstein built a monster that destroyed him.

Families living in civilized communities are responsible to others in that community for health conditions. They keep their garbage in covered cans, burn their trash and keep the place sanitary. If they don't, the Health Department appears on the scene and does an extremely thorough job. It's usually quite painful for the offenders.

From the columns of the Army and Navy Journal, we note that Senator McKellar has introduced a resolution to investigate selection in the Marine Corps. It shouldn't be necessary to broadcast the fact that such resolutions are usually forerunners of others that will affect other departments.

The last promotion bill was passed by the House during an odd hour. Interested Congressmen were fooled. The bill was slated to come up the following day. The former selection bill that included lower grades was passed without discussion in the House if the Congressional Record is correct.

Admiral J. K. Tausig has recently published an article in the Naval Institute condemning present selection methods, according to a review in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal. He is already an Admiral and cannot be accused of personal bias but undoubtedly wrote it with the best interests of the service at heart.

Selection as practiced stinks. God knows a decent promotion bill could be written by educated men with the full force of Naval tradition and the good of the service behind it if—personal jealousies, complexes, bickerings and poisonous feelings were eliminated from the discussion.

If Congress really gets interested—and it looks as though they will—there may be hell to pay. Pendulums swing from one extreme to the other and so does public opinion.

Surely our own people can beat Congress to the wire. Somewhere a mind can be found able to assimilate the ideas of our thousands of graduates into a bill that is logical, reasonable and for the good of the service.

It is always a good idea to repair the barn and lock the door before the horse is stolen.

Perhaps the Legion would help.

Pay Raise for Lieutenants Asked

Lieutenants who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to Nov. 12, 1918, and who have completed not less than 21 years' service, would be advanced on retirement to lieutenant commander, under an amendment to the Act of June 23, 1928 (which regulates the distribution, promotion and retirement of line officers) introduced by Representative Izac.

Officers At Messenger's Rites

Maj. Gen. C. R. Reynolds, Army Surgeon General, Maj. Gen. Ireland, USA-Ret., and Brig. Gen. Darnall, USA-Ret., were among the officers and civilian employees of the Medical Department who attended services last week for William Myers, 74, colored messenger, who died at Freedmen's Hospital here Feb. 17, of injuries received the preceding month when he was struck by an automobile in front of the Munitions Building.

Myers had been an employee of the Medical Department from 1882 until he was retired in 1935, serving every sur-

geon general during the 50-year period. Following his retirement, and until his death, he was an employee of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

OBITUARIES

Capt. Harrison S. Beecher, USA-Ret., died at Pacific Grove, Calif., Feb. 27.

Captain Beecher was born at Forestville, Conn., Aug. 23, 1881. He entered the Army as a private Oct. 13, 1902, and served through the further enlisted grades of corporal, sergeant, mess sergeant, and quartermaster sergeant to May 7, 1917. In December, 1916, Captain Beecher accepted a commission as captain in the Cavalry Section of the Officers Reserve Corps and on May 8, 1917, was called to active duty to serve in this capacity until Sept. 15, 1919. He re-entered the enlisted ranks in November of the same year. On Sept. 25, 1920, he was appointed a first lieutenant of Cavalry in the Regular Army; then was promoted captain, to rank from July 1, 1920, and retired Sept. 30, 1933.

Captain Beecher was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism displayed in action near Gesnes, France, Sept. 29, 1918, at which time he was serving as captain, 347th Machine Gun Battalion, 91st Division. Captain Beecher also was the recipient of the Purple Heart and the Oak-Leaf Cluster decorations.

His widow, Mrs. Anna C. Beecher, of 220 Grove Acre Avenue, Pacific Grove, Calif., survives him.

Brig. Gen. George Washington Gatchell, USA-Ret., died at the Navy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 4th 1939. He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 22, 1865.

He graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1887 and was assigned to the Artillery. He served in all grades from 1st Lieutenant to Brigadier General. He participated in the Pine Ridge Campaign in South Dakota from November, 1890 to April, 1891.

He attended the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., graduating in 1898, just as the Spanish-American War was breaking out. He took part with his battery in the Santiago Campaign. He remained in Cuba till August 1903 being meanwhile promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He then went to Fort Riley, Kansas for station and was soon selected for the march of 900 miles in midwinter from Fort Riley to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The journey began Nov. 13, 1905 and was completed Jan. 12, 1906. This march established Captain Gatchell's fame as a marcher of horse-drawn artillery.

In 1906 he went to Cuba again as part of the Army of Cuban Pacification. Upon his return he was assigned to the Coast Artillery and served in that arm, in field officer grades, until he was appointed a Brigadier General, Dec. 17, 1917. Upon arrival in France in March, 1918 he was assigned to command of the 31st Heavy Artillery Brigade. In August, 1918 he became Chief of Artillery of the Third Corps and served in that capacity during the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne Offensives.

He was returned to the grade of Colonel after the Armistice and after several months duty in France, arrived in the United States and was placed in command of Fort Howard, Md.

He was retired at his own request after more than 36 years service, Dec. 6, 1919. Since then he has resided in San Diego, Calif.

He has been ill for several months but as Mrs. Gatchell was also ill he concealed his own illness until near the end in order to save her from worry.

He is survived by Mrs. Gatchell, two sons, Lt. Col. Oscar J. Gatchell and Maj. Wade C. Gatchell; and two daughters, Mrs. Gladys Herren, of Chicago, and Mrs. Mabel Lemke, of Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Col. George E. Nelson, USA-Ret., died suddenly at his home in Atherton, Calif., Feb. 7, 1939.

Colonel Nelson was commissioned in the Infantry in June, 1903, but transferred soon afterward to the Cavalry, in which arm he served until the period of the World War. In 1923 he transferred to the Field Artillery and thereafter served for some time at Ft. Sill, Okla.; with the Reserve Artillery Group in San Francisco; and with the Eleventh Field Artillery Brigade in Hawaii.

At the time of his retirement for physical disability in 1934, he was serving at the Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Colonel Nelson is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mercedes H. Nelson; a son, George E., Jr.; and a daughter, Miss Laura. His mother, Mrs. Harriet Nelson, is living in Derby Line, Vt. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery, near San

Francisco.

Mrs. Charles M. McCawley, widow of General McCawley, USMC, died Sunday, February 19, 1939, at her home, 1610 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. She was Sarah T. Frellinghuysen, daughter of the late Senator from New Jersey, and for a long time prominent in Washington society. She was previously Mrs. John Davis and a representative hostess of President Arthur's administration—a great beauty. She was for many years an invalid. She was the grandmother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. General McCawley was a socially prominent figure for years. An aide to President Theodore Roosevelt, it was his sword that cut the wedding cake of Alice Roosevelt when she was married to Representative Nicholas Longworth.

Maj. William N. Skyles, USA-Ret., died Feb. 25, 1939, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Pollard, Hagerstown, Md., at the age of 67. He served as a Captain during the World War. He was connected with the Finance Department here from 1924 to 1928, while a student of the Army Industrial College. Major Skyles retired in 1932.

Mr. Herbert C. Davis, chief clerk of the National Guard Bureau, died at Mt. Alto Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1939. He served with Company K, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish American War. He entered the Office of the Adjutant General in 1890 and became Chief Clerk in 1936. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nan H. Davis.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BOWLAND—Born at Peninsula General Hospital, Salisbury, Md., Feb. 21, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Levin A. Bowland, USA-Ret., a daughter, Margaret Louise. Mrs. Bowland was before her marriage 2nd Lt. Gladys D. Ricker, ANC, USA.

FRENCH—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Jules K. French, Jr., Cav.-Res., a daughter.

LARSON—Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., Feb. 17, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. August Larson, USMC, a daughter, Karen, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Sheldon B. Kennedy, USMC.

MARKHAM—Born at Station Hospital, Schofield Barracks, T. H., Feb. 5, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward M. Markham, Jr., CE, USA, a daughter, Jane Bowdre, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edward M. Markham, USA-Ret.

MILNER—Born at Fort Rosecrans, Point Loma, Calif., Feb. 19, 1939, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Robert B. Milner, CAC, USA, a daughter, Lydia Roberta.

OLSON—Born at Dover General Hospital, Dover, N. J., Feb. 26, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Jergen B. Olson, OD, USA, a daughter, Judith Olga, granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Edward V. Valz, (MC), USN-Ret.

PRYOR—Born at Coronado, Calif., Feb. 7, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. William Lee Pryor, a son, James Knight, grandson of the late Comdr. William Pryor and Mrs. Alice Knight Pryor.

STINESS—Born at West Point, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Philip B. Stiness, CAC, USA, a son, James Libby.

Married

ADAMS-CECIL—Married at U. S. Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 16, 1939, Miss Caroline Cecil, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph S. Cecil, USA-Ret., to Mr. Thomas Edwin Adams.

ADAMS-DRURY—Married at St. Albans Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1939, Miss Viola Drury, to Lt. Carlton Rolla Adams, USN.

BUCHHEISTER-ELMORE—Married at Bowie, Md., Feb. 24, 1939, Miss Elizabeth Willett Elmore, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Willett Elmore, USMC, to Mr. James J. Buchheister.

DECKER-GILLARD—Married at Portland, Ore., Feb. 18, 1939, Mrs. Gohl Gillard, to Lt. Donald J. Decker, USMC.

DENNY-GILES—Married at New York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1939, Miss Louis Hamilton Giles, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Giles, USN, to Mr. Richard Christy Denny.

DEY-GILROY—Married at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 25, 1938, Miss Frances Gilroy, to Lt. Comdr. Walter P. Dey, (MC), USN.

HOLCOMBE-JACKSON—Married at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18, 1939, Miss Jane Hilliard Jackson, to Mr. Browning Holcombe, brother of Ensign Charles M. Holcombe, USN.

MOCK-SCHUMAKER—Married at St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Ft. Bliss, Tex., Feb. 21, 1939, Miss Jane Northern Schumaker, to 2nd Lt. Vernon Price Mock, Cav., USA.

Died

APPLEWHITE—Died at San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 23, 1939, Col. Hugh LaFayette Applewhite, USA-Ret.

BACHMAN—Died at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1939, Mrs. Helen F. Bachman, mother of Maj. John P. Bachman, MC, USA, Mr. Julian F. Bachman, Miss Bernice F. Bachman, and Miss Charlotte Bachman.

BEECHER—Died at Pacific Grove, Calif., Feb. 27, 1939, Capt. Harrison S. Beecher, USA-Ret.

BEITZ—Died at Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 3, 1939, Capt. William E. Beitz, who served with the Field Artillery during the World War.

BUCHANAN—Died at Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 23, 1939, Lt. Col. John Lee Buchanan, who served with the Engineer Corps during the World War.

CARR—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1939, Lt. James F. Carr, who served with the United States Guards during the World War.

DAVIS—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1939, 2nd Lt. Ralph G. Davis, who served with the 57th Engineers during the World War.

DAYTON—Died at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 13, 1939, Lt. William Henry Dayton, USN-Ret.

DIETRICH—Died suddenly at Abingdon, Md., Feb. 21, 1939, Mrs. Caroline Farish Dietrich, wife of the late Edward A. Dietrich, and mother of seven children, among whom are Mrs. Frank T. Ostenberg, wife of Capt. Frank T. Ostenberg, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Ralph W. Peakes, wife of Mr. Ralph W. Peakes, civilian chemist in Office of Chief of Chemical Warfare, Washington, D. C.

ENGLE—Died at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 11, 1939, Col. Oscar E. Engler, ORC, USA.

ENOS—Died at Chaumont, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1939, Col. Copley Enos, USA-Ret.

FAUNTLEROY—Died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1939, Capt. Thomas Fauntleroy, who served with the Infantry during the World War.

GILBERT—Died at Berlin, Germany, Feb. 24, 1939, Lt. Col. Prentiss B. Gilbert, ORC, who served during the Philippine Insurrection and in 1917-1919.

HESFORD—Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 14, 1939, Lt. Arthur Hesford, SC, USN-Ret.

KIMMEL—Died at New Paris, Pa., Feb. 22, 1939, Capt. Earl T. Kimmel, who served with the Sanitary Corps during the World War.

MC CAWLEY—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1939, Mrs. Charles M. McCawley, widow of Gen. Charles M. McCawley, USMC.

MC CLURE—Died at Eugene, Ore., Feb. 25, 1939, Mrs. Martha Bennett, mother of Maj. Walter R. McClure, Inf., USA.

NELSON—Died at Atherton, Calif., Feb. 7, 1939, Col. George E. Nelson, USA-Ret.

RUPERT—Died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 15, 1939, Mrs. Sara Jane Rupert, wife of Maj. Archie K. Rupert, USA-Ret.

SKYLES—Died at Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 25, 1939, Maj. William N. Skyles, USA-Ret.

TAYLOR—Died at Key West, Fla., Feb. 23, 1939, Col. Hugh K. Taylor, USA-Ret.

TOUSLEY—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 28, 1939, Capt. C. E. Tousley, who served as a first lieutenant of Infantry during the World War.

VAN VLECK—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1939, Maj. Frank Van Vleck, who served with the Quartermaster Corps during the World War.

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New Air Corps Policies

(Continued from First Page)

new technical developments on training and personnel will be coordinated in his recently reorganized staff. Direct command and operation of his subordinate units will remain vested in the Commander of the GHQ Air Force as heretofore.

Reclassification of Air Officers

The new classification for flying officers is a direct outcome of the study instituted some months ago following the death of a few of the older, experienced officers while piloting planes. The study sought a method to utilize to the fullest the wealth of experience gained by the older officers in their flying career and at the same time keep the younger, more vigorous men, with quicker physical reactions at the actual controls of the airplanes.

The office of the Chief of the Air Corps is now engaged in drafting the regulations setting forth the qualifications for the new ratings and the scope given to the officers holding them. The official announcement given out this week states that a "Command Pilot" will be the senior member of the combat crew upon whose decision depends the successful completion of the combat mission and the safety of plane and crew. While the announcement states that such "command pilot" will "not necessarily" be at the controls, it is generally understood that when the regulations are promulgated they will be specific in providing that officers holding such rating will not actually perform pilot's duty unless he retains a Senior Pilot's rating at the same time.

A board already has been appointed to effect the reclassification and its report is to be completed by April 1.

The text of the Department's announcement follows:

As a result of intensive study of the flying qualifications required in handling modern airplanes in order to provide for increased safety and efficiency of the Air Corps, the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, the Secretary of War, announced today that all Air Corps flying officers will be reclassified into the following groups: Command Pilot, Senior Pilot, Combat Observer, and Technical Observer.

In the earlier days of military heavier-than-air aviation, the single-seater plane, or the bi-place plane providing for a pilot and an observer, led to the ratings of military airplane pilot, airplane pilot and airplane observer. In recent years the trend toward the larger crews required in bombing airplanes has indicated the desirability of having different ratings which would be more representative of modern development. Furthermore, these new ratings would take cognizance of changing physical and professional conditions so that officers would be able to fly only those types of planes for which they are professionally qualified and in capacities only as rated. The new regulations also provide for a changing of classification in which an officer may be placed as his development during his service may warrant.

The new ratings are as follows:

Command Pilot

All Air Corps officers with 20 years' service in the Air Corps and 2,000 hours' pilot experience or with 15 years' experience in the Air Corps and 3,000 hours' pilot experience.

Senior Pilot

All Air Corps officers with 10 years' service in the Air Corps and 1,800 hours' pilot experience.

Pilot

All graduates of the Air Corps Flying School.

Combat Observer

All graduates of the Combat Observers' Course at the Air Corps Flying School.

Technical Observer

Those Air Corps officers who have not received a higher rating, or who will fly under this category in temporary circumstances when their physical or professional condition may not warrant their flying under a higher rating at a particular time.

All pilots to be further subdivided into limited and unlimited groups. The former are those whose piloting must be limited in some way, differing with the individual, and depending upon professional and physical fitness.

Command Pilot would be senior member of a combat crew. In larger type planes requiring a pilot, co-pilot, navigator, bomber, and machine-gunner, the distinct need for an experienced directing head, not necessarily at the controls, but on whose decision depends the successful completion of the combat mission and the safety of plane and crew, has been indicated.

Senior Pilot corresponds to pilot now rated as Military Airplane Pilot, and corresponds to civil airlines First Pilot.

Pilot—Corresponds to present airplane pilot rating.

Combat Observer—Takes over observation work, defends the airplane in rear hemisphere as a machine-gunner and does command observation or air observation of artillery fire.

Technical Observer—An officer in this class maintains technical proficiency but cannot fly in other classes unless physical and professional conditions warrant a higher rating.

Tactical School Expansion

The temporary reorganization of the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field is being done so that all the present officers of the Air Corps who have not had the course may take it in order that the way may be cleared to process incoming officers through the school as they become due for it.

There are now about 600 Air Corps officers who have not taken the course, but because a number will become technical officers and go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and similar schools instead of the Tactical School it is thought that one year of the short courses will take care of the needs of the existing corps of officers after which the school can return to its normal program.

Physical Examinations

The new standards for physical examination (A. R. 40-110) issued by the War Department are designed specifically to retain for flight duty older officers who cannot pass the stringent physical tests given new pilots or candidates for the training course. To this end relaxation in the tests for vision, hearing and general robustness are provided for, but since the regulation is designed to accompany the new Air Corps rating system, such flying officers as cannot pass the more difficult tests will not be permitted actually to fly planes.

The regulation is designed to maintain the efficiency of the Air Corps by preserving in the service for flight duty the older, more experienced pilots in duties which their physical qualifications will enable them to carry out.

It is essential for the morale of the service that older officers be kept in the ships in order that administration of the Air Corps shall not evolve upon "landlubbers," yet modern aircraft has advanced far from the days when ships carried only a pilot and an observer—both of whom, necessarily, had to be first-class pilots.

Now with large crews—navigating officer, radio officer, engineering officer, photographic officer, commanding officer and other specialists carried aboard, each of whom must be expert in his field, but not necessarily a first-class pilot or in peak physical condition, it is felt that the former stringent regulations can be relaxed.

An Air Corps board has been in session a week, rating all officers—a task which is expected to be completed by April 1. When these ratings are completed three classes of physical examinations will be applied to them.

The Class 1, or most stringent tests, will be applied to applicants for flying training, individuals undergoing flying training; rated senior pilots, pilots and combat observers.

The Class 2 test will be applied to rated senior pilots, pilots, and combat observers who cannot meet the physical standards of Class 1, but whose defects are within the limits of this class, provided their training and experience are such as to compensate for the lower physical standards of Class 2.

The Class 3 tests will apply to rated command pilots and technical observers.

Re-examinations will be held in January and July of each year, and will be given by flight surgeons.

Air Training Program

(Continued from First Page)

at Randolph Field; and four months advanced training at Kelly Field. Under the new plan, which will go into operation as soon as the law is passed and the funds become available, candidates qualified and accepted as flying cadets will be sent to one of the existing accredited civilian flying schools where they will be given a three months course in primary flight training upon the successful completion of which they will go to Randolph Field for a basic course of three months duration, thence to Kelly Field for a three months advanced course. By this method Randolph Field will be relieved of the

primary course and be able to devote all its facilities to the basic, or second phase, of the training. As for Kelly Field a fortunate set of circumstances permits it to expand its output without any considerable expenditures. At present a number of new modern buildings are being erected there to replace old structures. However, in view of the present needs the old structures will not be razed but will be retained to care for the emergency training program. It is hoped that this will handle the increase without the necessity of resorting to tentage for the housing of some of the students.

The commercial schools for the primary training course will be selected from among those private institutions accredited by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and authorized to give commercial licenses to pilots. These commercial instructors will be taken to the Air Corps Training Center and given an indoctrination into the Army's methods so that they will understand thoroughly what the Air Corps wants and so that there will be uniformity of output among the various schools. Furthermore the current legislation will authorize the War Department to lend equipment to the schools so that they will not be required to purchase additional planes to care for a peak load which will fall off after the new program is completed. In addition, the Air Corps will send one or more "inspectors" to each school, just as it now does to factories producing Air Corps materiel.

The Civilian Pilots Training Program under the Civil Aeronautics Authority, on the other hand, has no such specific tie-in with the military. The graduates of these courses may volunteer, if they wish, for training at the Air Corps Training Center with a view to being commissioned in the Reserve Corps and, perhaps ultimately in the Regular establishment. If accepted they will be required to take all three phases of training: primary, basic and advanced, on the same basis as all other flying cadets. The advantage from the service's standpoint, however, is that virtually all the mis-fits will be filtered out in the earlier school training leaving only those who have an excellent chance of completing the course with credit. The CAA program, too, will return to civil life a large number of youths with training in the fundamentals of aviation and an intense interest in flying, who will constitute a vast reservoir from which to draw in an emergency. They could not, except in the direst emergency, be utilized as military pilots without at least six months training.

Another phase of the training program to which the service is looking forward with great interest is that of the mechanics. At present enlisted mechanics are trained at the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Ill., and its branch at Lowry Field, Colo. It may be possible to speed up the production there sufficiently to take in the 23,500 additional enlisted men to be provided, but most likely the service will be forced to utilize commercial schools for aviation mechanics the same as it contemplates for pilots. There are about eight such commercial schools now making a business of training mechanics and the new law will give the Department the authority to utilize them.

If this latter plan is resorted to it will have no connection with the proposal of the the National Youth Administration to give young men under its jurisdiction training in basic shop work. Such trainees might form a reservoir from which the civilian factories might draw to obtain workmen for the expanded production program and also would constitute a backlog for the Air Corps in case of an emergency.

Sailmaker's Mates Abolished

Abolition of the rating of sailmaker's mate was announced this week by the Bureau of Navigation. The duties of this rating, it was stated at the Navy Department, will be consolidated with those of boatswain's mate and coxswain.

All petty officers now rated as sailmaker's mate or coxswain, in the corresponding pay grade, prior to the end of the current fiscal year, ending June 30.

Reenlistment Allowances

(Continued from Page 622)

approaching that amount?

Mr. Van Zandt. Yes.

Mr. Reed of New York. Then it is not economy at all.

Mr. Van Zandt. No.

Mr. Speaker, may I conclude by saying that when a man enters the United States Navy, after getting out of the training station he is an apprentice seaman and receives the grand pay of \$21 a month. Should he reach the rank of first-class petty officer his pay is \$35 a month. After completing 4 years in the Navy he is surely entitled to a reasonable allowance upon reenlisting for another 4 years.

Mr. Taber. Will the gentleman tell us how much money this means each year?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Yes; I am going to tell the Members of the House what this involves in the way of an annual charge.

Mr. Speaker, for 6 years we have had this question rise with reference to the payment of a reenlistment gratuity to the enlisted men in the several services affected. Each time the Congress has said there was no justification for continuing this gratuity, and I say "the Congress," because the ultimate act of both bodies is what the Congress does; brushing aside all of our preliminary maneuvers. What finally is accomplished is what the Congress does as a whole.

Mr. Izac. May I direct the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the last session of Congress we passed an act to pay the men of the Army this allowance by a good margin.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I am speaking about what was finally done. No such proposition was passed by both bodies. This allowance has not been paid for 6 years. There is not an enlisted man in the armed services today who enlisted with the slightest idea he would get this Christmas present from the Government.

Mr. Wadsworth. Does the gentleman apply the same remark to the enlisted men who have been in the service for more than 6 years?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. Wadsworth. And who came in with the distinct understanding that the law would give this allowance to them?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I apply it to them.

Mr. Wadsworth. And being caught in the service, cannot get out.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I apply it to them. If he is in the Army, he reenlisted not more than 3 years ago. If he is in the Navy, he reenlisted not more than 4 years ago. So there is not an enlisted man today who can say that when he enlisted under his present enlistment he was promised any gratuity by the Government.

Mr. Hoffman. Is it not true that after the Supreme Court declared those contracts we had with the farmers illegal, we went ahead and appropriated money as a matter of honor to pay them?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. We have never appropriated any money to pay these gratuities.

Mr. Hoffman. I am referring to the farmers who had contracts with the Government, which the Supreme Court held were illegal.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I am surprised the gentleman did not say something about sit-down strikes or Attorney General Murphy.

Mr. Hoffman. Congress is sitting down so far as these enlisted men are concerned. There is no question about that.

Mr. Dingell. I would like to ask the gentleman how much this maneuver will save?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. It will save between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a year.

Mr. Dingell. Will the gentleman answer this question: How much would it cost to send new recruits by rail to take the place of these men presently in the service? Would it exceed \$6,000,000?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I do not know what it would cost to send new recruits to take their places. Any figure necessarily would need to be a guess.

Mr. Izac. If the gentleman will yield, I will give him the exact figures.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I grant the gentleman may know more about this than I do, but unfortunately I have to make a few remarks.

What was the reason for this gratuity in the beginning? The reason was to try to induce men to reenlist in the Army and Navy, in the days when it was difficult to recruit our armed forces, so that we would have soldiers, sailors, and marines in numbers appropriated for by the Congress.

What is the situation today? Applicants for enlistment are standing in line at every recruiting office in the United States. The Government can pick its men and does pick its men.

There is no justification under the high heavens for offering a bonus, a Christmas present, a little wrapped-up package in tin-foil, to men who enlisted 3 or 4 years ago with no assurance or promise of any kind that this gratuity would be given to them.

Mr. Speaker, there is something like \$6,000,000 involved in this proposition. How are you gentlemen over here going to explain to

(Continued on Next Page)

Reenlistment Allowances (Continued from Preceding Page)

your relief constituents when you go back home that in order to try to curtail Government expenses you voted to reduce relief money but voted a gratuity—a raise in pay, so to speak—to people already on the pay roll?

Mr. Taber. Did not the gentleman just promote a raise in waste on the T. V. A.? (Applause.)

Mr. Hinshaw. I understand this gratuity has been given for 40 years in the Army and 80 years in the Navy. Does the gentleman desire to penalize the patriotism of men who are ready to die for their country and who were deprived of this gratuity through the Economy Act?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. No; this gratuity has not been given for 6 years. I do not wish to start it again when there is no reason for it. The original reason for giving these gratuities does not exist today.

Mr. Hinshaw. What is the comparative rate of pay as between an enlisted man in the Army and a man on W. P. A.?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Of course, there is no comparison at all between the enlisted service man and the man on W. P. A.

Mr. Short. Certainly our good friend from Virginia does not want to penalize these men \$6,000,000 in order to apply it on the \$112,000,000 Gilbertsville Dam?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. No; I should not put it on that.

Mr. Wadsworth. Does the gentleman believe this is the time and place to legislate permanently on this question?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I do not care what the House does with it. I have no interest in the matter. There has been a joint Army and Navy board engaged upon studying the question of pay and gratuities and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Wadsworth. Then why hurry?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. We have been meeting the matter every year in this way.

Mr. Wadsworth. Not in this way.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Every year for 6 years we have by parliamentary maneuver suspended the payment of reenlistment gratuities.

Mr. Wadsworth. Yes; that is just so; parliamentary maneuver.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. I say, let us see whether or not Congress wishes to continue paying these gratuities. If it does, all right; and we shall have to put \$6,000,000 more in the bills affected. If you do not wish to do it, we can vote our views here and now; that is all.

Mr. Rich. In view of all these gratuities and the way we have been spending money in these appropriation bills, where are you doing to get the money?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. We are going to save some of it in the Interior Department appropriation bill when the gentleman brings it in here.

Mr. Rich. We will if we can, I promise the gentleman that.

Mr. Vorys of Ohio. Is it not true that in the present statutory law, which an enlisted man can see when he enlists, there is a provision for reenlistment pay?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Yes; assuming a recruit looks up the statutory law.

Mr. Vorys of Ohio. If he looks at what is posted in the enlistment office, he will find he is promised by laws passed by Congress that he will get this gratuity if he reenlists.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. No such promise could have been posted since this gratuity has been suspended.

Mr. Vorys of Ohio. It is a promise right there in the law, is it not?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. It no doubt appears in the statutory law, but Congress each year has suspended the law.

Mr. Vorys of Ohio. Then how can the gentleman say that the men who reenlisted did not rely upon laws that were passed by the Congress?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Because Congress for 6 years has refused to provide for the payment of this allowance; that is the reason.

Mr. Van Zandt. Does the gentleman look at enlistment as a contract with the Government?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. Van Zandt. Suppose a man enlisted in the Navy in 1927 expecting to receive a reenlistment gratuity at the end of 4 years, and in 1933 along came the Economy Act voiding the contract. Does the gentleman believe that is fair to the individual concerned?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. If the man reenlisted since the Economy Act, certainly he did it with notice that Congress had withdrawn that gratuity.

Mr. Van Zandt. The gentleman said a moment ago men are standing in line to join the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Can the gentleman pick out of any line before a recruiting station a radio operator or a man who is an expert on a 16-inch gun or a man who is an expert on signals? It takes years of training to make such men.

Mr. Izac. I understood the gentleman to say he would like to have the exact figures on the cost to the Government of training these men.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. T. A. Thomson, Jr., USN, commanding officer of the newly commissioned USS Wichita.

Brig. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, USA, upon his appointment to that rank and his assignment to command Ft. Clayton, C. Z.

Col. Emil P. Moses and Col. Clayton B. Vogel upon their being commissioned brigadier generals of the line in the Marine Corps.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. Izac. It costs \$250 on the average to train one young bluejacket at a training station for the first 3 months. Multiply that by the number of original enlistments and you have many millions of dollars more than the five to six million dollars you are actually saving by not appropriating it in this bill.

Mr. Woodrum of Michigan. Is it not true that the training a young gobs gets in the original training camp to which he goes when he enlists does not begin to finish his training, inasmuch as he is under training for not only the next 6 months but the entire year to come?

Mr. Izac. I should say it would require more than the 4 years of his first enlistment to make a good torpedoman. We have to have them serve more than one enlistment.

Mr. Andrews. I wonder if the gentleman realizes that this allowance has probably contributed more in the past to the efficiency of our noncommissioned officers than any other thing done in that connection?

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. No; and I do not believe there is any foundation whatever for such a statement for this reason: The cold facts show that the percentage of reenlistments now is just as great or greater than it was when we gave this little gratuity to the enlisted man.

Mr. Speaker. I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered. The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Rayburn). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to recede and concur in the Senate amendments with an amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Woodrum of Virginia) there were—ayes, 29, noes 131.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair will count. (After counting.) Two hundred and twenty-nine Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur in the amendment and on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur in the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Woodrum of Virginia) there were—ayes 21, noes 150.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The following announcement was made yesterday by the Regular Veterans' Association:

The following telegram was sent under date of March 1, 1939 to the ten Congresses of the Senate and House of Representatives relative to the reenlistment allowance, by the Regular Veterans Association, acting in behalf of the over 300,000 enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard:

"The reenlistment allowance ban is attacking the heart of National Defense, in the morale of the man behind the gun. The Regular Veterans' Association speaking in behalf of over 300,000 soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guardsmen calls upon you for justice. Real National Defense is as much treating the service personnel fairly and equitably as in procuring modern equipment."

Signed—Regular Veterans' Association. Congressman Ed V. Izac (Calif.), life member of the RVA led the fight on the floor of the House to defeat Senate action in restoring the ban, being ably supported by Van Zandt, Past National Commander of the VFW, Wadsworth, Hinshaw, Geyer, Hoffman, Taber, Sirovich, Vorys, Andrews and many others.

The Regular Veterans' Association takes this opportunity to thank these gentlemen in the name of the thousands of members of the Association, and the more than five million Regulars throughout the nation.

General Craig's Testimony (Continued from Page 608)

at maximum production, will be reduced from \$104 to \$78.

37-mm. Antitank Guns

In my statement of last year, I stressed the importance of replacing the .50-caliber machine gun with a weapon of greater power for defense against tanks, i.e., 37-mm. antitank guns. The total requirement is 880. Appropriations for 1939 provide for the manufacture of 228. This number will meet the requirements of the Regular Infantry regiments.

Mechanization

The mechanization of the Cavalry Brigade and the light tank program for the Infantry have been completed. The present program is to expand the Mechanized Cavalry Brigade to a Mechanized Division, to equip one Regular regiment of Infantry with medium tanks and to provide the balance of the requirements for 18 tank companies of the National Guard. The total requirements in medium tanks for the Regular Army is 162 of which 18 will be procured with 1939 funds. The total requirement in tanks for the National Guard is 324 of which 36 are on hand.

Modernized Field Artillery

Of the 1,516 75-mm. guns required by the protective mobilization plan only 141 have been provided with new carriages so as to give them greater range and wider traverse although 1,896 have been provided with high-speed adapters. The adapters, however, have nothing to do with increasing fire efficiency. They merely facilitate towing by motor vehicles. Of 917 155-mm. howitzers required by the protective mobilization plan, 407 have been provided with adapters. Of 385 155-mm. guns required, only 82 have been provided for high speed. Deficiencies in other calibers also exist.

Mobile Antiaircraft Artillery

Recent events in other countries have justified the views which I expressed a year ago as to the urgent need for additional antiaircraft material and that, in an emergency, the demand for protection against possible attacks by hostile aviation would be immediate and enormous.

Your attention was invited at that time to a War Department program for the procurement of mobile antiaircraft material for 34 regiments. This armament is the absolute minimum required for the protection of vital installations in the continental United States, other than harbor defenses, and it should be on hand at the outbreak of an emergency. There is no substitute for antiaircraft equipment and a long period of time is required for its production. For the procurement of the equipment contemplated by the War Department program, the Congress appropriated \$13,685,387 in 1939 and, in addition, provided a contract authorization of \$10,000,000.

Seacoast Defense

The grand total required to complete the entire seacoast defense program after fiscal year 1939 is approximately \$50,000,000. Of this sum, \$22,000,000 is required for the Pacific coast, Panama, and Hawaii and \$28,000,000 for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Of the total amount, about half is required for antiaircraft defense, the balance for seaward defense and for projects pertaining to the general defense of Panama and Hawaii.

Motorization

The motorization program, in general, is to substitute motor for animal transportation wherever such substitution would be advantageous. A year ago the total requirements in all classes of motor vehicles, both administrative and tactical, was 19,874. At that time I directed that a detailed study be made of our minimum peacetime training and administrative requirements in motor vehicles. It was my opinion that, by better distribution and by pooling the vehicles on hand, a considerable reduction in our peacetime requirements could be made. As a result of that study the authorized number has been reduced to approximately 14,000 even though decision has recently been made to complete the motorization of the Second Division, of all Infantry regiments, and to activate other units that will require motor transportation.

The number of vehicles on hand at the present time is 12,000, which is 2,000 short of the authorized number. The program of the War Department, therefore, provides for an eventual augmentation of 2,000 vehicles and for the replacement during a 5-year period of old vehicles now on hand. Funds received from the Public Works Administration in the fiscal years 1934 and 1935, as you will recall, provided for the purchase of 7,355 vehicles at a cost of approximately \$8,000,000. The time has now arrived when we must begin the replacement of those vehicles and others procured prior to those years, a total of 9,800. The Bureau of the Budget has allowed the War Department \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1940. Nearly all of this sum will be employed to replace vehicles which can no longer be economically maintained. While the expenditure of this money will result in the retirement of obsolete vehicles in accordance with the amount appropriated, it should not be inferred that they will be replaced type for type. The new vehicles will be procured and allotted in accordance with the demands of the situation as it exists at

the time of purchase.

Mr. Snyder. I take it, General, that as far as practicable you are insisting upon the use of chassis, such as employed commercially, which is the type you have got to depend upon for quick augmentation in the event of an emergency.

General Craig. That is correct. With the exception of a relatively small number of tactical vehicles, such as prime movers for guns, the vehicles to be procured will be general-purpose vehicles of commercial types.

Current State of the Military Establishment

In discussing War Department programs, I have covered, to some extent, the current state of the Military Establishment so I shall not repeat matters which have previously been discussed. There are others, however, which will be of interest to you.

Morale of Personnel

The morale of both officers and enlisted men has been maintained at an increasingly high level over a period of years. The gradual replacement of the wartime housing by new construction, and the authorized increase in the enlisted personnel which has made possible the maintenance of combat units at higher training strengths, have been the most pertinent factors in bringing about this improvement. As the result of construction now in progress, we may expect continued improvement in morale.

Nevertheless there are still several measures the adoption of which would bring about a rapid betterment of morale and thereby increased efficiency. These measures include the provision of funds to increase the number of grades and ratings for enlisted men who are and have to be specialists, thereby affording appropriate rank and remuneration for men in key positions; provision for more equitable pension benefits for enlisted men of the peacetime establishment discharged on account of physical disability; and provision of funds to provide those improved weapons required by the combat units to insure adequate training to meet the conditions of modern warfare.

Study Florida Air Base

Eighteen members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, headed by Chairman Carl Vinson, will return to Washington Monday, March 6, after a week long inspection of possible sites for the Navy's proposed southeastern air base.

The southeastern air base authorization was dropped from the bill by the committee due to disagreement over the site, and the committee agreed to make a further study of the matter and to introduce separate legislation early in April. Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and Rear Adm. Arthur J. Hepburn, who headed the board that made the air base recommendations, accompanied the Congressional party.

While originally either Miami or Jacksonville appeared as the most likely site, it now appears that considerable attention is being given to Fernandino. There is understood to be a disposition on the part of Jacksonville adherents to support the Fernandino site.

Navy Line Selection

The Navy Line selection board which will convene March 6 to select lieutenants (junior grade) for promotion to lieutenants has been instructed to select 134 officers for the promotion list. This board makes only these selections and does not designate "best fitted" and "fitted" as is done in the next three senior grades.

Public Relations Officer Changed

Lt. Col. Alexander D. Surles, Cav., USA, chief of the public relations branch of the office of the Chief of Staff, since July 1, 1935, will be transferred, June 30, to the 7th Cavalry Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky. His successor in Washington has not yet been named.

Six Marine Reservists to Duty

Assignment of six officers of the Marine Corps Reserve to active duty with the Marine Corps Reserve Policy Board here, from March 6 to March 18, was ordered this week by Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Corps.

The officers assigned here for a term of duty are Maj. Harold M. Keller, USMCR(4), 5255 Hohman Avenue, Hammond, Ind.; Maj. Otto Lessing, USMCR(4), 19 Pingry Place, Elizabeth, N. J.; Maj. Bernard S. Barron, USMCR(4), 434 East 52nd Street, New York, N. Y.; Maj. John D. Macklin, USMCR(V), Groveport, Ohio; Capt. Joseph H. Berry, Jr., USMCR(V), 425 South 46th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Maj. Bertrand T. Fay, USMCR(V), 508 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Business found satisfaction in the week's development. The Supreme Court ruled that employers have the right to discharge any worker who engages in a sit down strike or does anything else illegal. The decision was handed down in the Fansteel case, and was emphasized by the refusal of the Court to intervene in the conviction of several sit down strikers in Illinois. While the Court was so acting, Labor was considering the appeals of the President for the negotiation of peace between the AFL and the CIO. To promote this result, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor decided to postpone hearings upon bills for the curtailment of the power of the National Labor Relations Board. It is contended that amendments to the Wagner Act are not now necessary in view of the decisions of the Court. However, by the threat of legislation it is hoped that Presidents Green and Lewis will be induced to bury the hatchet, and as a reunited organization, work to achieve the President's aim, reduction of unemployment.

Secretary Morgenthau, appearing before the House Coinage Committee, declared the President has no intention of changing the value of the dollar except in case of emergency. He urged extension of the existing law which authorizes a further cut of 9.06% in the gold content of the dollar, government subsidy of silver, issuance of 3 billion dollars in greenbacks, and operation of the stabilization fund. There is a strong movement in the House to take these powers away from the President. The Republicans are practically united in advocating such action, and some of the conservative Democrats will vote with them.

Secretary Morgenthau has announced that his assistants are engaged in an examination of the tax laws with a view to suggesting to Congress the repeal of any which operate as business deterrents. Congress is anxious to adopt suggestions of this kind, but is waiting to see the total of the March 15 income tax returns before acting. Believing that the trend of public thought is toward economy, slight reductions are being made in the Appropriation bills. The Administration remains committed to spending. This is shown by the speeches of Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, Secretary Morgenthau and Secretary Hopkins. Eccles claims that government spending is a stimulant to private enterprise, Morgenthau says the Government wishes to keep on spending but for relief, and Hopkins made a similar statement. These three officials confirmed the President's decision not to press further reforms, but to devote his Administration to recovery. Nothing has been said pledging any reduction in labor costs, which indicates that the Administration still believes that increased wages of themselves assure prosperity. With the President's return from the Fleet maneuvers, more action to reassure business will be taken.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Feb. 24, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Beverly C. Dunn, CE, No. 37. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Fred C. Wallace, FA, No. 43. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Burton O. Lewis, OD, No. 44.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Graham W. Lester, Inf., No. 47. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Leonard R. Boyd, Inf., No. 53. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Withers A. Burrell, Inf., No. 54.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Benjamin K. Erdman, Inf., No. 66. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Thomas N. Stark, Inf., No. 75. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Paul T. Hogge, Inf., No. 76.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William A. R. Robertson, AC, No. 36 in 1st Lts.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Merchant Marine

Investigation of the intercoastal shipping industry's rates was launched by the Maritime Commission this week at the request of several port authorities and the Shepard Steamship Company. The commission for nearly three years has had pending before it a complaint brought by several intercoastal lines charging the Shepard Steamship Company with maintaining illegally low rates.

Shepard had asked for the general investigation, saying that the question of minimum rates for an entire trade should not be decided in a simple complaint and answer case. Many carriers, shippers and port authorities have intervened in the case because of its potential importance, for if the Maritime Commission should find Shepard's rates illegally low, it must follow that rates that are not illegally low must be prescribed, and so minimum rates will be set for many of the commodities moving in intercoastal commerce.

Tests for All Seamen

A bill introduced this week into the Senate by Senator Pepper, of Florida, would amend Sect. 13 of the Act of March 4, 1915, to require 75 per cent of the deck crew of any vessel leaving a United States port to be able seamen, and setting up regulations for that rating and other crew ratings.

The bill provides that all persons in the deck force below the rating of able seamen shall be classed as ordinary seamen and must pass physical examinations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce; that able seamen must be 19 years old and have had three years' deck experience; that certificates as able seamen shall be issued by any board of local inspectors, which shall record the application but shall not make the records available for public inspection.

It is provided that firemen shall be issued certificates upon completion of six months' duty as wiper or coal passer, and that oilers, water tenders, deck engineers and other men of equal rating shall have had at least a year's training as firemen.

All unlicensed men not covered by the above certificates shall receive certificates of service enabling them to serve in the capacities specified in such certificates.

Before revocation of any certificate a board consisting of a representative of the Department of Commerce, a representative of the seamen's union and a third man chosen by the other two (or by the Federal District Judge if the two cannot agree) shall sit on the case.

It would be unlawful to employ any unlicensed seaman who has not a certificate.

Application Deadline Postponed

Deadline for receipt of applications for appointment as deck and engineer cadets aboard government owned and subsidized vessels has been extended by the Maritime Commission from March 1 to midnight March 6.

As soon as applications are in the government will make plans for a competitive examination which will be held at convenient places throughout the country, to establish an eligibility list from which to make appointments.

Applicants must be unmarried, must produce evidence of good moral character and must pass prescribed physical examinations. After appointment as cadets, they will serve aboard ship with pay at \$50 a month and undertake studies leading towards issuance of licenses as third mates or third assistant engineers.

Ship Bids Rejected

All bids received for construction of a twin-screw diesel cargo ship for the Erie and St. Lawrence Corporation have been rejected at the request of the company, which informed the commission that it considered the bids opened Jan. 24 too high. Lowest of five bids was \$285,000.

An application for insurance of a preferred ship mortgage under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, has been filed by a Chicago concern, in the amount of \$225,000, to cover construction of a ship for the Erie and St. Lawrence Corporation.

MERCHANT MARINE

Lt. Comdr. Selections

(Continued from Page 606)

William Klaus, USS Wyoming.
John F. P. Miller, USS Medusa.
Kenneth F. Horne, Asst. Inspector of Navy Material, Boston, Mass.
*Loar Mansbach, USS Vestal.
James F. Cooper, Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.
Clarence A. Hawkins, Naval Air Sta., Norfolk.
Alfred R. Boileau, USS Kanawha.
*Harold Bye, USS Utah.
Mauritz M. Nelson, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
Percy S. Hogarth, Navy Yard, New York.
Walter E. Holden, USS Sirius.
*John L. Graham, USS Medusa.
Arthur D. Murray, USS Sallinas.
*John G. Cross, Branch Hydrographic Office, Detroit, Mich.
*William A. Lynch, USS Langley.
*Stockard R. Hickey, Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga.
Harry A. Mewshaw, USS Cuyama.
Chris Halverson, Navy Recruiting Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rony Snyder, USS Melville.
Joseph A. Onellet, USS Rall.
Fred'k J. Silvernail, USS Relief.
Ira W. Truitt, USS Arctic.
Warren R. Hastings, Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, N. Y.
*Earle C. Peterson, Utility Squadron 2, USS Rigel.
Charles R. Hoffecker, Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
John S. Hawkins, USS Sonoma.
*John E. Canoose, Navy Yard, New York.
*Rudolph Oeser, USS Seattle.
Rudolph P. Bleika, Navy Yard, Charleston.
Maxemilian B. De Leshe, USS Rigel.
Thomas O. Brandon, USS Henderson.
*James R. Harrison, Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
Roger K. Hodsdon, USS Lexington.
*Howard L. Clark, USS Medusa.
*Terence W. Greene.
Ernest V. Abrams, USS Alleghany.
Andrew M. Harvey, USS Chaumont.
Ove P. O. Hansen, USS Turkey.
Ashton B. Smith, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
Chester C. Farmer, USS Umpqua.
Wallace H. Gregg, USS Whitney.
*Harold B. Herty, USS Langley.
*Samuel S. Fried, USS Saratoga.
*Fred J. Barden, USS New York.
*Herbert H. Taylor, USS Argonne.
Charles H. K. Miller, 1st Naval District, Boston, Mass.
*George K. G. Reilly, 3rd Naval District, New York, N. Y.
*Joseph A. Guard, USS Vestal.
Paul G. Wrenn, USS Black Hawk.
Clarence L. Waters, USS Neches.
Howard W. Bradbury, USS Medusa.
*Russell D. Bell, USS Kanawha.
James B. Bliss, Navy Yard, Puget Sound.
Lannis A. Parker, USS Vega.
*Clifford B. Schiano, USS Kingfisher.
*Albert R. Buehler, USS Tulsa.
Elder P. Johnson, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
*Florentin P. Wencker, USS Neches.
*Ralph W. Bowers, USS Sirius.
Malcolm D. MacGregor, USS Ramapo.
Edward R. J. Griffin, USS Tanager.
*Albert L. Prosser, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Harold J. Bellingham, Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore.
*Albert M. Van Eaton, Navy Recruiting Station, Puget Sound, Wash.
John E. Gabrielson, Navy Yard, New York.
George C. Weldin, 11th Naval District.
Walter O. Roenleke, USS Arctic.
*Nelson H. Eisenhardt, USS Trinity.
Joseph E. Jackson, USS Landley.
*Forrest A. Rhoads, USS Nitro.
*George M. Dushnerre, USS Dobbin.
*Clarence J. Ballregh, USS Black Hawk.
*Asel B. Kerr, USS Utah.
*Reinhard C. Monreau, USS Asheville.
*William I. Leahy, Staff, Destroyer Squadron 10.
*Haskell C. Todd, USS Trinity.
*Van Fitch Rathbun, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, Calif.
John W. Marts, Jr., USS Sallinas.
*John P. Curtis, USS Melville.
*William A. P. Martin, Jr., USS Hannibal.
*Charles S. Beightler, USS Whitney.
*Brook S. Mansfield, USS Langley.
*Stanley E. Martin, USS Bridge.
Samuel W. Canan, USS Wright.
Eugene W. Kiefer, USS Antares.
*Frank W. Schmidt, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.
Barnett T. Talbott, Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Philadelphia.
Robert H. Hargrove, USS Brazos.
*Frank C. L. Dettmann, Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
*Edward H. McMenemy, Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
*Charles R. Skinner, USS Dobbin.
Ellsworth D. McEathron, 14th Naval Dis-

trict, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
*Earl R. DeLong, Utility Squadron 2, USS Rigel.
*Francis Taylor, USS Whitney.
Oliver W. Gaines, USS Henderson.
Wm. A. Swanson, Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio.
*Edwin H. Tillman, Jr., USS Sirius.
*Robert C. Warrack, Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Norman B. Hopkins, USS Sunnadin.
*Beverly A. Haritt, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.
*Melvin H. Bassett, Instr. of Naval Reserve, Detroit, Mich.
*Raleigh B. Miller, Navy Recruiting Station, Birmingham, Ala.
*Charles C. Anderson, USS Capella.
*Hugh D. Lyttle, USS Rigel.
*Charles R. Woodson, USS Texas.
*William P. Hepburn, USS Dahlgren.
*Solomon S. Isquith, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.
*Bailey Connelly, Norfolk Navy Yard.
*Chester A. Swafford, USS Kewaydin.
*Orville G. Cope, Jr., USS Utah.
*Charles Wilkes, Asst. Insp. of Navy Material, Pittsburgh District, Munhall, Pa.
*James E. Nolan, Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.
*Francis W. Beard, Instructor of Naval Reserves at Chicago, Ill.
*Jesse G. Johnson, USS Ranger.
Samuel Gregory, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Ralph P. Nolsat, Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.
Frank A. Davis, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
*Joseph H. Gowan, Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.
Caleb J. Coatsworth, Jr., USS Vestal.
*Rhea S. Taylor, USS Ranger.
Rintoul T. Whitney, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Adolph H. Bamberger, USS Relief.
*George L. Richard, Patrol Wing 2.
*Joseph W. Long, Office of Insp. of Navy Material, Chicago, Ill.
*George H. Hasselman, Naval Air Station, Seattle, Wash.
John E. Beck, Naval Air Station, Seattle, Wash.
*Warren K. Sherman, Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department.
*Thomas O. McCarthy, Office Insp. Navigation Material, Navy Yard, New York.
*Samuel E. Kenney, Navy Yard, Puget Sound.
*Thomas G. Richards, Utility Squadron 1, USS Rigel.
*Joseph G. Pomeroy, USS Hannibal.
*Daniel N. Logan, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department.
*Phil L. Haynes, Patrol Squadron 15.
*Morgan C. Barrett, Navy Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
*Henry G. Williams, Resident Inspector of Navy Material, Cateret, N. J.
*Clarence V. Conlan, USS M—.
*Edward J. Milner, Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
*William C. Allison, Patrol Squadron 1, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
*Virgil K. Bayless, Asst. to Naval Insp. (Continued on Next Page)

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Lt. Comdr. Selections

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Material, New York Shipbuilding Corp.
 William G. Buch, Office of Insp. Naval Material, Chicago, Ill.
 Edwin W. Schell, Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone.
 *John F. Grube, Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.
 *Linfield L. Hunt, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
 *Lewellyn J. Johns, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept.
 *Wayne A. McDowell, USS Black Hawk.
 *Carl H. Reynolds, jr., 1st Naval District, Boston, Mass.
 *Roy M. Signer, Fleet Air Base, San Pedro, Calif.
 *Rufus G. Thayer, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, Calif.
 William F. Ramsey, USS Oahu.
 Eugene P. Sherman, USS Kanawha.
 *Delamer L. Jones, Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa.
 *Elmon B. Guernsey, USS Wright.
 *Paul E. Howard, USS Woodcock.
 *William G. Fewell, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
 *Paul J. Register, Navy Recruiting Bureau, New York, N. Y.
 De Long Mills, Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
 *Charles P. Woodson, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
 *Harry L. Bixby, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor.
 *William G. Forbes, USS Vestal.
 *David E. Carlson, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
 *Fort H. Callahan, 7th Naval District.
 *Herbert A. Tellman, Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Md.
 *Edmund Kirby-Smith, jr., Branch Hydrographic Office, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
 *Charles W. Roland, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.
 *Francis J. Firth, USS New Mexico.
 *John F. Madden, USS Argonne.
 *Bernard J. Skahill, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.
 *Marion C. Thompson, USS Grebe.
 *Edward I. McQuiston, Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.
 *James B. Voit, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.
 *Angus M. Cohen, USS Melville.
 *Herman Barter, USS Texas.
 *Charles J. Marshall, USS Mississippi.
 *Walter S. Keller, Asst. Insp. Navy Material, Hartford, Conn.
 *Walter F. Weidner, USS Holland.
 *Lamar M. Wise, Navy Recruiting Station, Macon, Ga.
 *Joseph M. Began, USS Canopus.
 *Oral R. Swigart, Office of Insp. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Buell F. Brandt, USS Tutuila.
 *Myron E. Thomas, Navy Yard, New York.
 *Raymond D. Edwards, Branch Hydro-

graphic, New Orleans, La.

*William L. Ware, USS New York.
 *John R. Hume, USS Childs.
 *Arthur L. Hamlin, USS Ogala.
 *Preston S. Trampling, USS Omaha.
 *Ehrwald F. Beck, USS Altair.
 *Roy R. Darron, Patrol Squadron 6 F, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
 *Hubbard F. Goodwin, USS Whitney.
 *Arthur A. Clarkson, USS Texas.
 *Joyce C. Cawthon, USS West Virginia.
 *Ellwood E. Burgess, USS Argonne.
 *George F. Watson, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.
 *James B. McVey, Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
 *Douglas P. Silekley, Navy Yard, Boston.
 *Owen Rees, Norfolk Navy Yard.
 *Michael J. Malanaphy, USS Brant.
 *Vernon O. Clapp, on leave.
 *David B. Justice, Office of Insp. Naval Material, Long Beach, Calif.
 *Peter J. Nelmo, USS Robin.
 *Edwin V. Ralnes, 11th Naval District, San Diego, Calif.
 *William B. Whaley, jr., Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.
 *Robert C. Strong, jr., Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
 *Charles M. Furlow, jr., USS Medusa.
 *James E. Baker, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
 *Louis D. Libenow, USS Mississippi.
 *Herbert E. Berger, USS Tennessee.
 *Kenneth O. Ekelund, Dist. Communication Off., San Juan, Puerto Rico.
 *John P. Bennington, Naval Academy (under instruction).
 *Frederick S. Hall, Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.
 *David W. Hardin, USS New York.
 *Luther B. Stuart, USS Maryland.
 *Hallock G. Davis, USS Dobbin.
 *Ralph H. Wishard, USS Concord.
 *Harold R. Stevens, USS New York.
 *Walter W. Rockey, USS Pensacola.
 *Albert E. Chapman, USS Ranger.
 *Daniel B. Chandler, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
 *Harry R. Carson, jr., USS Vincennes.
 *Robert W. Haase, on leave.
 *Warren S. Parr, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department.
 *Frederick K. McElroy, 15th Naval District, Balboa, C. Z.
 *Henry D. Welleson, USS West Virginia.
 *Harry T. Chase, Office of Insp. Navy Material, Navy Yard, New York.
 *George K. Hodgkiss, USS Holland.
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 *Alfred H. Richards, USS Albatross.
 *Steele B. Smith, USS Oklahoma.
 *John C. McCutchen, USS Maryland.
 *Harold Doe, USS Minneapolis.
 *Richard M. Oliver, Insp. Naval Aircraft, Wright Aero. Corp., Paterson, N. J.
 *Francis D. Hamblin, USS Nitro.
 *Harold H. Connelley, USS Indianapolis.
 *Albin R. Sodergren, USS Argonne.
 *Philip H. Ryan, USS Mississippi.
 *Robert A. MacKerracher, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
 *John E. Shomier, USS Saratoga.
 *Joseph E. M. Wood, USS Williamson.
 *Frank H. Newton, jr., USS New York.
 *Charles H. Walker, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.
 *Henry D. Batterton, USS San Francisco.
 *Francis L. Robbins, USS Portland.
 *Richard P. McDonough, USS Pennsylvania.
 *Thomas E. Kelly, USS Idaho.
 *Matthew L. Kelly, USS Chester.
 *George A. T. Washburn, Patrol Squadron 20.
 *Carson R. Miller, USS Marblehead.
 *Joseph H. Foley, USS Maryland.
 *Wallace E. Gultar, USS Louisville.
 *William A. Fly, USS Wyoming.
 *Edward R. Sperry, Navy Yard, Boston.
 *Charles A. Parker, USS Colorado.
 *John R. McKinney, USS Tern.
 *Victor B. Tate, USS Nevada.
 *Dominic J. Tortorich, jr., USS Altair.
 *Robert E. Cofer, jr., USS Portland.
 *Winston P. Folk, USS California.
 *Philip H. Jenkins, USS Oklahoma.
 *John P. B. Barrett, USS Idaho.
 *Henry F. Mulloy, Navy Yard, Boston.
 *George W. Allen, USS Quail.
 *Frederick A. L. Dartsch, USS Langley.
 *Thomas H. Dyer, 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
 *Francis J. Granfield, Naval Academy.
 *Ezra M. Ellis, Torpedo Squadron 5, USS Yorktown.
 *John R. Ruhsenberger, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
 *Homer B. Wheeler, USS Idaho.
 *Philip M. Boltz, USS Rathburne.
 *Roger E. Perry, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Department.
 *Sumner K. MacLenn, USS Boise.
 *Paul Graf, USS Milwaukee.
 *Paul L. F. Weaver, Asst. Naval Attache, Paris, France.
 *Theodore J. Shultz, USS Perkins.
 *Thomas A. Huckle, 11th Naval District, San Diego, Calif.
 *Forrest R. Bunker, USS Concord.
 *Edmund W. Whitehead, USS Honolulu.
 *Herrmann G. Page, USS Oklahoma.
 *Charles A. Legg, Naval Academy.
 *Herbert K. Gates, USS Houston.
 *Solomon F. Oden, USS Pennsylvania.
 *Crutchfield Adair, Scouting Squadron 2, USS Lexington.
 *George W. Evans, jr., USS Lexington.
 *Jose M. Cabanillas, USS Raleigh.
 *Carl E. Cullen, USS New Mexico.
 *Audley L. Warburton, USS Astoria.
 *Colby G. Rucker, Naval Academy.
 *Robert S. Carr, USS Tucker.
 *Samuel M. Bailey, USS Schenck.
 *Roy D. Williams, USS Louisville.
 *Lawrence J. McPeake, Harvard University (ROTC).
 *Neil Phillips, USS Louisville.

*Joseph F. Dahlgren, Naval Academy.
 *John A. Holbrook, USS Houston.
 *William R. McCabe, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
 *Archibald G. W. McFadden, Naval Academy.
 *Joseph I. Taylor, jr., USS Enterprise.
 *Thomas S. Cameron, USS West Virginia.
 *Russell J. Bellerby, USS Minneapolis.
 *Douglas T. Day, jr., Naval Air Station.
 *Dewey H. Collins, USS Colorado.
 *William V. Deutermann, Naval Academy.
 *Joseph W. Fowler, Bureau Construction & Repair, Navy Dept.
 *John H. Morrill, USS Talbot.
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 *Hugh B. McLenn, Naval Academy.
 *John E. Spahn, USS Canopus.
 *William A. Evans, jr., Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department.
 *Gerald B. Ogde, USS Brooklyn.
 *Dennis L. Francis, USS Seattle.
 *Richard S. Moss, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
 *John M. Sweeney, USS Quincey.
 *Frederick J. Dismann, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.
 *Richard S. Baron, Naval Academy.
 *Robert S. Bertschy, USS Maryland.
 *Harold B. Edgar, USS Nevada.
 *Neville L. McDowell, USS Idaho.
 *Joshua C. Shively, Navy Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind.
 *James C. Landstreet, USS Pensacola.
 *Arthur R. Dickey, Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, Calif.
 *Sidney King, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
 *Burnice L. Ruff, USS Richmond.
 *William A. Kananan, USS Waters.
 *Theodore C. Luthien, USS Phoenix.
 *Henry Plauder, USS Cormorant.
 *Paul S. Crandall, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Not Physically Qualified

Officers not physically qualified and names not furnished to board.)

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Edward J. Lysaught | Gordon McC. Boyes |
| James N. McTewigan | Benjamin L. Bailey |
| Thomas E. Renaker | Wilbur F. Brown |
| Emil H. Petri | F. S. Steinbauer |
| Otto F. Johanns | Richard R. Bennett |
| Peter F. Hunt | Dallas Grover, jr. |
| Theron S. Hare | Thomas H. Kehoe |
| Dudley M. Page | Edward S. Mulhern |
| Ferguson B. Bryan | Thomas C. Ritchie |
| David A. Hughes | Joseph J. Woodward |

Higher Rank for Navy Band Leader

The Navy Department this week recommended unfavorably on a bill introduced by Representative Melvin J. Muus, of Minn., ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which would give the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander to the leader of the United States Navy Band and officer in charge of the Navy School of Music. At present the position carries with it the rank of lieutenant.

The Navy Department made the following statement in opposing the bill.

"The purpose of the bill is to provide that the present leader of the United States Navy Band and officer in charge of the Navy School of Music shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander in the Navy; that in the computation of his pay and allowances, all service in the Navy of whatever nature rendered by him shall be counted as if it were commissioned service; and that he shall, at any time the President may direct, be entitled to retirement as a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

"Specifically, enactment of the bill H. R. 1751 would increase the annual pay and allowances of the present leader of the Navy Band by \$842 while on the active list. The increase would be from \$6,357 to \$7,200 per year. This latter sum is the maximum allowed by law for a captain in the Navy. His annual rate of retired pay would be increased by \$562.50, i. e., from \$3,375 to \$3,937.50.

"It is not felt that the responsibilities and duties performed by the leader of the Navy Band are commensurate with those of a lieutenant commander of the Navy. Still less is it believed that his compensation should be equivalent to the maximum amount allowed a captain in the Navy.

"At present the leaders of the Army, Navy, and Marine Band are on a parity as to rank, pay, and allowances and retirement privileges. Although the fact that the leader of the Navy Band performs duty as officer in charge of the Navy School of Music, might warrant some distinction between his case and those of the leaders of the Army and Marine Bands, the performance of this additional duty is neither so strenuous or unusual as to warrant disturbing the existing parity.

"In view of the foregoing, the Navy Department recommends against the enactment of the bill H. R. 1751."



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